RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Mot Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO 151— BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

& O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
PASSENGERS SERVICE.
SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
26 June	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	SALDERAx ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	....	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	....	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK F. ..		10,602
3 ,,	CHINA S ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apri	NARKUNDA ..		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10 602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16 500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20 847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
F First Class Passengers only.
Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
S.—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
S.—2nd Saloon to London £54 & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £185
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th ,,	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MANTALA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer ..	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
10th July	NAGPORE	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
30th June	BANDRA ..	Buseh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
2nd July	VASNA ..	Buseh via Karachi
7th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Buseh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Bank Building.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA MARU	6785	27 June	6 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullundur	
Ambalia Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sialkot City.
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.
AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
INTEREST allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertain on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 23 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Branch
BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified SERANG, also a DRIVER for a Motor Launch for Up-Country. Salary Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 per month respectively. Apply Box No. 1731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3410

WANTED—A CANVASSER, knowing English and local languages for an up-to-date Hindu Hotel. South Indian preferred. Apply Box No. 1723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3331

WANTED.—An experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 120 per month. Apply Box No. 1721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3372

SALESMEN WANTED for Typewriters and Sewing Machines on Commission only. Box No. 1723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3392

EARN EASY MONEY.—520 everyday money making opportunities, Particulars FREE P. B. 167, Karachi.
R3411

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED—CANDIDATES for the Overseer and SUB-OVERSEER CLASSES. Apply to the MANAGER, Howett Engineering School, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3383

EARN MORE MONEY.—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
M MF

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

WANTED—BUSINESS REPORTERS in all Presidency Towns and Taluq Headquarters and Villages. No special qualifications necessary. Whole and spare time workers Ladies or Gentlemen can easily earn 100 to 500 rupees monthly. Encouraging attractive terms offered. Apply The EASTERN ENGINEERING & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., 3, Burn Bastion Road, DELHI
A26699

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One COMFORTABLE BLOCK in old Masina Hospital, Parsi Statue, Clare Road. Apply to NARANDAS GOCULDAS, Vadgadi, Bombay.
C R3390

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SENTA TYPEWRITER for Office and Travelling Rs. 170 net, Rs. 10 extra for imitation case. Sole Agents: S. NAVALKAR & SONS, Bombay 2.
T R3393

TO BE LET STONE QUARRIES—Quarries for removal of the Private Hill Road at Chinchpooghly, Parel Tank Road. For Rent and Terms apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, "Anandkanan," Chowpaty Road.
T

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9lbs. basket Rs. 5/6/— sent V. P. P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and MALSEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB.
P R3156

PROFESSION.

PURE MERCURY PILLS, Rs. 20 each, lasting months. Miraculously tones up the whole nerve-system. Makes man a real man. Write PRABHASHANKER R. VAIDYA, Ghatkoper.
P R3371

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
P

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wadeen Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY COURSE.

ENROLMENTS for the above course are being made daily at the College. For particulars and registration of names, please apply to the PRINCIPAL, immediately.
26862

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received up till noon of the 6th July by the undersigned at his Office at Kandivli Quarries for the supply of Engineering stores for the six months, 15th July, 1926, to 15th January, 1927. Estimated quantities and description of stores with conditions of tender will be supplied at cost of Re. 1 at the Kandivli Quarry Office.

DY. CHIEF ENGINEER,
Kandivli.
26851

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for year ending 31st December, 1925.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Rustomjee P. Bharucha and Mr. Vallji Shivji, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 17th day of June, 1926, to 8th day of July, 1926, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI and COY.
Agents.
Bombay, 14th June, 1926
26798

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING POONA SEASON.

COMMENCING from 2nd July, 1926, and during the ensuing Poona Racing Season, a Week-end Express train for 1st and 2nd class Passengers and their Servants with Dining Saloon will be run between Bombay and Poona to the following Time-table:—

		Down Train. (Fridays only) H. M.
V. Terminus	Dep.	18 30
Kalyan	Arr.	19 25
	Dep.	19 30
Neral	Dep.	20 0
Karjat	Arr.	20 15
	Dep.	20 20
Khandala	Dep.	21 22
Lonavla	Arr.	21 32
	Dep.	21 38
Talegaon	Dep.	22 6
Kirkee	Dep.	22 36
Poona	Arr.	22 52

		Up Train. (Sundays only) H. M.
Poona	Dep.	19 30
Kirkee	Dep.	19 38
Talegaon	Dep.	20 11
Lonavla	Arr.	20 49
	Dep.	20 54
Khandala	Dep.	21 02
Karjat	Arr.	21 53
	Dep.	21 58
Neral	Dep.	22 11
Kalyan	Arr.	22 49
	Dep.	22 54
V. Terminus	Arr.	23 52

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th June, 1926.
26859

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

THE CLOSING DATE for receiving Design for Posters—Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show, Poona, by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. C. D., Poona, is extended to 2nd July, 1926.
26865

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced NURSE for the Hubli Municipal Dispensary on a monthly salary of Rs. 40—5—60 per month (private practice allowed). Knowledge of Canarese essential.

Apply with copies of testimonials and service certificate to the undersigned before 20th July, 1926.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 22nd June, 1926.
26866

NOTICE.

WINNERS of His Highness the Maharaja of MYSORE'S CUP SWEEP run on 22nd June, 1926.

1st No. 2294 Rs. 2,002.
D. H. 2nd No. 990, Rs. 750.
D. H. 3rd No 2145 Rs. 750.
4th No. 1748 Rs. 150.
5th No. 1974, Rs. 150.
6th No. 842, Rs. 150.
7th No. 2413, Rs. 150.
8th No. 2827 Rs. 150.

SADEG Z. SHAH,
Honorary Secretary,
Mysore Races, Mysore.
26868

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE HUME PIPE AND CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION CO., (INDIA) LD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

WITH the consent of the Trustees to the Debenture-holders of the above-named Company, it has been arranged that the Liquidator should sell the entire undertaking and assets of the Company that the Debenture-holders are in possession of, by public auction which is fixed to take place at Phoenix Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 7th July, 1926, at 1.15 p.m. (S.T.).

The Liquidator will accordingly dispose of by Public Auction on the date and at the place and time specified, the following in one lot:—

(1) The Company's Factory at Jamshedpur together with all machinery, plant, buildings and other appurtenances.
(2) The Company's Factory at Mandalay together with all machinery, plant, buildings and other appurtenances.

The Patent Rights covering the Hume Process will also be sold as part of the above assets.

For detailed particulars of the properties, etc., for sale, applications may be made at the Liquidator's Office, Phoenix Buildings, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

P. J. KANGA,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 9th June, 1926.
C26856

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for purchase of cotton waste white No. 1 for a period of six months from 1st July. Approximate total requirements will be 10 tons. The rate should be F.O.R. Bombay including all charges. Only the nett contents of waste will be paid for. The tenders should be addressed to the General Manager, Tata Hydro Elec. Power Supply Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, with a remark in the corner "Tenders for Waste."
R3408

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for having the reinforced cement concrete work done by contract of the School Building near Revabai Dispensary. The tender should reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality on or before the 5th July, 1926. Contractors with the experience of reinforced concrete work should only tender.

Particulars regarding specification, etc., can be had from the undersigned.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

PARTICULARS.

5" thick (Long and cross reinforcement) floor over girders working load of 1 3/4 cwt. per sq. Foot with contra flexture reinforcement. Floor spans 8' and 7' both ways, 5151 Sq. Ft.

4½" Table brick in cement reinforced with 2 one inch wide steel hoops every alternate layer. 12' to 14' high with two intermediate reinforced pillars for stiffness. 3311 Sq. Ft.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated, 25th June, 1926.
26864

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 28th of July, 1926, the business of the LONDON OFFICE of the Bank will be carried on at

22, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C. 2.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1926.
26744

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 957 of 1926.

NARIMAN DADABHOY of Dhulia Plaintiff

versus

(1.) RUSTOMJI LIMJIBHAI MUNSHI, and (2) DOCTOR NADIRSHA F. BULSARA Defendants.

To

Mr RUSTOMJI LIMJIBHAI MUNSHI,

The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that this suit has been filed by the Plaintiff against you and the 2nd defendant to recover Rs. 8,600 with interest as the maker and the endorser of a Promissory Note dated the 2nd March, 1923.

The 2nd defendant claims to be indemnified by you against the Plaintiff's claim herein on the ground that the 2nd defendant had endorsed the said Note only to accommodate you.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that if you wish to dispute the Plaintiff's claim against the 2nd defendant or your liability to the 2nd defendant you must enter an appearance within eight days after service.

In default of your so appearing, you will be deemed to admit any decree passed against the 2nd defendant and your liability to contribute to the extent claimed which may be enforced against you.

Dated this 18th day of June 1926

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 18th June, 1926.
Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant.
26867

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANANDRAO KRISHNARAO ACHARYA alias ANANDRAO K. ACHARYA, a retired Government Pensioner, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

BALVANT ANANDRAO ACHARYA, Clerk, General Stamp Office, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 12, Tara Temple Lane, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before **the Grant of Letters of Administration.**

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 4th day of June, 1926.
Mr. BALVANT ANANDRAO ACHARYA,
Petitioner-in-Person.
R3409

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 per box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Kazi's Dhabba, Matta's Pole, Ahmedabad City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1149 of 1926.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 11th day of 1926.

Summons to answer Plaint.

OSWALD BRACE, of Bandra, Indian Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, in the Suburban District.

vs.

(1) The FIRM of F. C. WHITTEN AND CO., which carried on business at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay; (2) F. C. WHITTEN, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, now working in F. C. Whitten and Co., an Insolvent, residing at Colaba, without the Fort; (3) M. B. JAGTAP, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, last known to be residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, his present whereabouts being unknown ... Defendants.

GEORGE V, etc.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiff prays for a decree for Rs. 9,305 for damages under para. 12 of the plaint herein and in the alternative for such other sum as and by way of damages as to this Honourable Court may seem just and proper, for costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and for such further and other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of July 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence: and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 21st day of May, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 21st day of May, 1926.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
26863

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of (Empty paint, casks and steel oil Barrels and Oil drums and Ghee tins, and Keg paint and Acid jars, and cases), 3 Barges, gally gear, Life jackets, Wire rope, Water Tank, Iron Cooking galleys, Iron Scrap, Latrine, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd July, 1926, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

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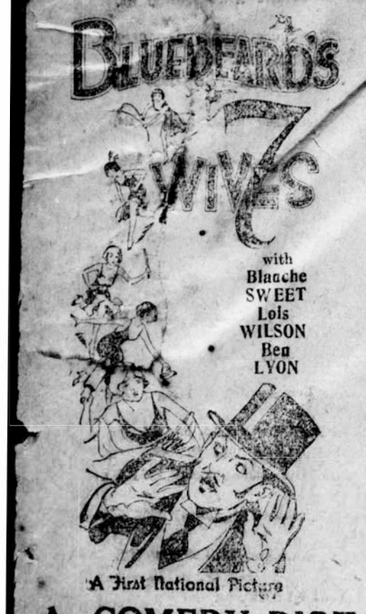

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PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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PALE FENCING.

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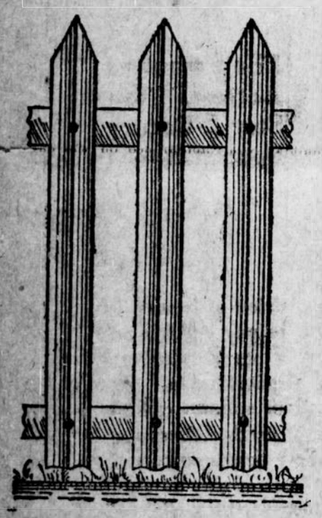

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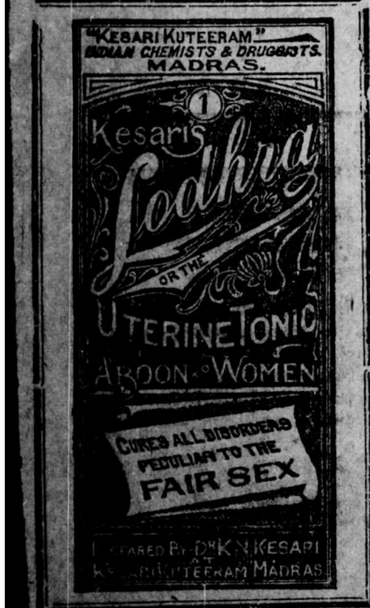

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PALGHAT.—Mr. K C K Thampan.

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POONA CITY.—Opp. Vishram Bag.—Messrs. Kelkar & Bro.

236, Budhuwarpeth.—Messrs L V Sap tarshi.

497, Budhuwarpeth.—Messrs. Abdul Kader Ebhramjee.

RAIPUR.—Mr. A. T. Bose.

RAJKOT CITY.—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.

RATNAGIRI.—Mr D G Mukadam.

SANGLI.—Mr. S A Kulkarni.

SATARA.—Mr. G K Kanitkar.

SECUNDERABAD.—Mr. B V Muthanna.

SIMLA.—Pohlomal, Manager, News Agency

SURAT.—Mr. C A Kaji.

THANA.—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.

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SHARE MARKET.

Bombay June 26.

To-day market opened at about the closing quotation with steady tone and remained firm, having some fluctuation in prices. Fazul opened at 847-8 touched to 852/8, closed 850 A. Dyeing opened 883/12, advanced to 890 and closed at 887-8, Pearls opened 472-8, closed at 475 Century opened at 371-4 reached to 375 closed at 372-8, Tata Hydro opened at 1016-4 gone upto 1020, closed at 1016-4. The under ground of the market was healthy.

BANKS.

To-day Imperial Bank was in demand and changed hands 1680 and that of quoted 427-8. Bank of India transacted at 81-8 and Central quoted 26/12.

There was a good fluctuation in Government security 3 1/2 p.m. opened at 76/13/6 improved to 77 and since then receded and at the close done at 76/10. 1945/55 opened at about 108/1 quoted at 108/2 and then gave way and the closing transacted at 107/13. The Budli was about one anna discount, at the close undertone was easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma old opened at 475 and remained closed in demand at 480 and new at 126-4. Tramways were in good demand transacted upto 120 closed at 119/6 with buyer. Bombay Steam and Scindia have buyers and transacted upto 190 and 9-10 respectively Burma Petrol 5/1. New India Assurance 19-8. There were good many buyers in Tata Dfd. and Ord., from the opening and all the time remained firm in demand transacted upto 87/8 and 29/4, closed at 86/4 and 29 respectively.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	81 8
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	58
Central	25	1¼	26 12
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1680
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	427 8
Union	5	4y	3 6 XD

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	11 14
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	25
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	46 14
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	62 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	138
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	4
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	40

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	925
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	117 X-1
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	90
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	98
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	82
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	103 8
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	156 4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	707½ XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	72

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	188 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	265
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14	Y—9—0	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	677 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	970
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	119 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1016 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	920
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	500
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	770

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	150
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	930
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	855
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	515
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	700
Volkart U.P.	500	45	685

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	180
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	450
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	126 4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11 4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4 0	5 1
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	75
Mckenzie	100	30	330
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	705
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	130
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	59 8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	86 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	29
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	27 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	750
Jupiter	15	..	5
New India	25	1y	19 8
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	930
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3
Industrial & Prudential	6	5¼ p.c.	5

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410
Alliance	100	..	32 8
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	887 8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	325
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	175
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	37 8
Century	100	20y	372 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	510
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	430
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	131 4
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	nil	177 8
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	350
Dawn	250	40	670
Diamond O.	100	..	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	265
Fazulbhoy	250	25	850
Finlay	100	nil	117 8
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	500
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	116 4
Gold Mohur	100	..	3
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1425
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	177 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	393 12
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	65
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		97 8
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1000
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5000
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	87 8
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1950
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Gokuldas ..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	135
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	301 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	475
Phoenix	100	10	390
Premier	100	..	40
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	10
Sassoon Silk	500	..	507 8
Sholapur	1,000	250	7550
Simplex	250	..	112 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	35
Standard	500	40	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	477 8
Swan	100		130
Tata Mill O.	500	..	116
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2015
Vishnu P.	500	35	560
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, June 25

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	410
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	315
Bombay Dyeing	883-12	890	883-12	887-8	
Century	371-4	375	371-4	372-8	
Central India ..	510	512-8	508-12	510	
Colaba Land ..	128-12	131-4	128-12	131-4	
Crescent	..	..	..	..	131-4
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	..	130
Fazulbhoy ..	847-8	852-8	847-8	850	
Finalay	..	..	..	..	117-8
Globe	..	..	..	..	45
Gokak	..	..	..	..	116-1
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	177-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	..	393-12
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	..	1000
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	..	90
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	..	110
New Great ..	295	303-4	295	301-4	
Pearl	482-8	475	472-8	475	
Pabany	..	..	..	..	220
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	390
Simplex ..	112-8	113-12	111-4	112-8	
Swadeshi ..	..	..	..	..	477-8
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	..	130
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	..	180
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	..	190
Tram Co. Ord. ..	118-2	124	118-2	119-6	
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	..	11-14
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	25
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	..	46 4
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	52-8
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	..	40
Tata Hydro	1016 4	1020	1016-4	1016-4	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.			28 29-6	28 29	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	82-8	87-8	82-8	86-4	

Stop that backache!

Does your back ache without ceasing? Are you tortured with sharp rheumatic twinges that keep your nerves on the rack? Do you feel old, worn out and discouraged; dull, depressed and irritable? Then you should suspect your kidneys!

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Thomas Wilkinson

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 26.

A rise of 1 point in old crop and a drop of 10 to 16 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on long liquidation on favourable weather conditions. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 6 points higher.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: There is not much to report regarding the American crop outside what is already known. The trade generally is awaiting the Bureau Report which is to be published on the 2nd July.

The following private condition figure and crop expectation is to hand viz:—

The Fossick Bureau—Condition 77.3 per cent with expectation of crop 15,000,000 bales.

According to all information at present coming to hand, the new crop outlook continues to be favourable and there is therefore every reason to believe that the Agricultural Bureau Report which is to be published by the Government on Friday next should show decidedly big crop estimate, especially in view of the fact that the carry over at the end of the year promises to be very large.

Locally, new crop contracts are kept steady owing to lack of rains in this country, and should the present hot weather unfortunately continue for any length of time it would doubtless have a steadying influence on prices. Owing to depletion of stocks, the position of old crop contracts is at the moment undoubtedly strong, but much will of course depend upon the number of tenders made next month.

With a slight set-back reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened here this morning for July/August Broach at Rs. 339 and as a result of selling by Jobbers gave way to Rs. 338 but the rate improved again to Rs. 339 on moderate buying by Marwari Shroffs, the Bazaar finally closing at Rs. 338½. At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 339 and going upto Rs. 339 3/4 on buying by a Japan House declined to Rs. 338 3/4 and closed at Rs. 339½. New Crop April/May Broach opened to-day at Rs. 319 and beyond half a rupee rise in this contract there was nothing doing, the closing rate being Rs. 318 3/4. Fine M. G. Oomra for July delivery after having opened at Rs. 323/24 advanced to Rs. 324½ on offices moderate buying but the close was easier at Rs. 323½ on a prominent Shroff selling; whilst Dec/Jany. Oomra fluctuated between Rs. 304 and Rs. 304 1/2, finally closing at the former rate. F. G. M.G. Bengals for July and Dec/Jany. deliveries were respectively quoted at Rs. 254 1/2 and Rs. 251 1/2.

Our market for Ready cotton remained quiet yesterday, with a very moderate demand.

COTTON.

Bombay, June 26.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations 6 p.m.:—

Fully Good Broach April/May	319 1/2
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	339 1/2
Fully Good Bengal July	254 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	251 1/2
Fine Oomra July	325
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	305

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26.

Bengal Superfine M G	265|70 .....
Bengal Fine M G	250|55 .....
Bengal F G M G	235|40 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	250 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	235|40 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	345|50 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	330|40 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	330|40 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320|25 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320|30 .....
Arvi Fine M G	320|30 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	295|310 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290|300 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	270|80 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	265|75 .....
Khandesh F F M G	....
Broach Fine M G	340|42 .....
Broach F G M G	310|15 .....
Muthia Fine M G	250|60 .....
Muthia F G M G	230|40 .....
Dharwar S G	....
Coompta M G	360|65 .....
Westerns M G	300|5 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	354|50 .....
Cambodia F F M G	380|90 .....
Navsari F F M G	....
Surat F G M G	380|390 .....
Kadi|Viramgaon F G M G	310|15 .....
Dhollera F G M G	315|10 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO
31, JACKSON LANE, CALCUTTA.
Telegram: CHINAMATI.
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Asbestos Composition.	Mica Dust & Composition.
Barytes.	Plaster of Paris.
Block Chalk.	Quartz-Sand.
China Clay.	Red & Yellow Ochres.
French Chalk.	Red Oxide of Iron (Powder and Lump.)
Fire Clay.	Soap Stone (Powder and Lump).
Fire Brick.	White-Earth.

AGENTS WANTED.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 26,

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,90,254	2,93,922
Central India ..	251	3,70,908	3,33,118
Barsi and Nagas ..	43	2,19,698	2,02,153
Hyderabad-Gaorani		73,895	97,396
Berar	5	4,72,645	5,65,764
Central Provinces ..	31	2,44,791	2,56,051
Total Oomras ..	330	16,72,191	17,48,374
Dholera	499	2,71,791	2,94,742
N.W. Provinces ..	59	1,29,516	1,31,867
Rajputana		1,06,021	75,394
Sind-Punjab ..	143	2,88,816	3,59,906
Broach		3,11,871	4,83,978
Oomptа & Dharwar	362	1,29,731	1,55,671
Westerns-Northerns	399	84,271	80,414
Cocanada		2,267	1,044
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		49,199	30,639
Persian		4,277	4,702
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		67,395	13,966
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,317	3,491
Total ..	1,792	31,37,953	34,34,48

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 24th June This year	Last year
Europe	2,117	4,07,098	6,24,730
Japan & China ..	16	31,572	17,60,963
Coast Ports ..		22,311	290,08
Up country by Rail		93,030	14,044
Afloat to harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		23,98	89,062
Total	2	117 22,49,909	25 171 77

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,600 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot 9.55d.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 16.35d.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 26.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
June	9.16	+.03
July	9.12	+.03
August	8.97	+.03
September	8.88	+.02
October	8.81	+.02
November	8.74	+.03
December	8.75	+.04
January	8.73	+.02
February	8.73	+.02
March	8.76	+.03
April	8.76	+.03
May	8.73	+.02
June	8.76	+.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 26.

June	15.20	+.11
July	15.20	+.09
August	15.15	+.04
September	15.10	+.09
October	14.95	+.07
November	14.[illegible]	+.07
December	14.[illegible]	+.07
January	16.65	+.07
February	14.60	+.07
March	14.60	+.07
April	15.00	+.07
May	14.55	+.07
June	14.55	+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON..

Liverpool, June 26.
To-day's Opening.

July	9.09 unchgd.
October	8.78 —.01
December	8.71 unchgd.
January	8.70 —.01
March	8.72 —.01
May	8.76 unchgd.

EGYPTIAN.

July	15.15 +.04

London, June 25.

Exchange Belgium	169.62
Exchange Athens	393.00

Cuban Sugar 11/6 July. Sellers.

COTTON.
ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS..

Liverpool, June 26.

Scinde Good	6.00
Scinde Fully Good	6.30
Scinde Fine	6.60
Bengal Good	6..10
Bengal Fully Good	6.40
Bengal Fine	6.70
Oomra, Good	6.80
Oomra Fully Good	7.10
Oomra, Fine	7.40
Broach Good	7.50
Broach Fully Good	7..90
Broach Fine	8.30

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 26.

Futures at New York.:—

Liverpool, June 26.

July	18.18+.10
October	16.69+.06
December	16.63+.11
January	16.36+.09

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

July	9.12+.03
October	8.81+.02
December	8.75+.04
January	8.73+.02

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 26.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 5,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,00 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000 bales.

Futures at New York, July	18.18
Futures at New York, October	16.69
Futures at New York, December	16.63
Futures at New York, January	16.36
Spot Cotton at New York	18.70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.66
Futures at New Orleans July	17.41
Futures at New Orleans, Oct.	16.40
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20 1/4
Demand Bills 4.86.31.	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, June 27.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

	Rs. As. Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 in.—	
Standard Per lb.	1 2 0
Century ,,	1 1 3
Hindustan ,,	1 1 6
Fazal (Mahal) ,,	1 2 0
Phoenix ,,	1 1 6
Pabaney Phoolmala) ,,	1 0 9
Manekji (Patangia) ,,	1 1 0
Kaliamardan ,,	1 1 3
Daud Sahib ,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—	
Rachael Mill Per lb.	1 2 6
Hindustan ,,	1 1 9
David Mill ,,	1 2 0
Apollo ,,	1 2 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay ,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor ,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—	
Textile (Hand) Per lb.	1 0 6
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1 0 6
Century (Bugle) ,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala) ,,	1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji) ,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala ,,	1 0 3
Sundari Brand ,,	1 0 3
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 2 6
Jacob ,,	1 1 0
Century ,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 1 6
Century ,,	1 1 6
Jacob E D. ,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata ,,	3 2 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed ,,	4 4 0
Century ,,	4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 ,,	4 6 0
Hindustan No. 902 ,,	4 14 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—	
Kasturchand Mill ,,	5 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur ,,	11 8 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney ,,	8 10 0
Hindustan ,,	8 14 0
E D Rachael ,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—	
Century ,,	1 0 0
Textile ,,	1 0 9
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1 0 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per piece	2 9 6
777 Crescent ,,	2 9 6
PUKDI Yards 13 13 14:—	
Kanta Per lb.	1 5 6
Great ,,	1 5 6
Phoenix ,,	1 5 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th June 1926.

Cotton	1,792 Bales.
Wheat	11,273 Cwts..
Linseed	13,009 Cwts
Rape, etc.	306 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	59 Cwts.
Groundnuts	1,539 Cwts.
Castorseed	6,957 Cwts..
Rice	1,154 Cwts.
Myrabollams	Nil..
Cottonseed	2,561 Cwts.
Mowraseed	261 cwts.
Gram	1,916 Cwts.
Juwar	2140 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	1,481 Cwts.
Bajri	1,529 Cwts.
Coal	1,001 Tons.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1210.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1280.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1265.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125¼.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D R 202.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.86 13/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 16.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.13.
London—Brussels Frcs 169.00.
London—Rome Liras 134.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet—dull.

London, June 26.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/16.
Bar Gold 84/4/11 1/2..
Bar Silver Spot 30 3/16. Very quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 26.

Market Rates.	
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/st	1/6 1/16
Fcs. Demand	1240
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	153½
Shanghai	202
Japan	129
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE.

London, June 26.

Stockholm	18.18.19
Oslo	22..19
Amsterdam	12.11 1/2
Switzerland	25.14

New York, June 25.

Demand Bills 4.86.25.

London, June 26.

Exchange on London in Paris	166.00
Exchange on London in Germany	20.44
Exchange on London in Italy	132.75

BULLION

Bombay, June 26.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/7/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21|11|3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/8/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/8/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/11/0.

London, June 25.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready d. 30/3.
Silver forward d. 3/3.

TONE OF SILVER:—
Very quiet. Nothing doing.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 26.

3 Months 4 1/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 9/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month 3 3/4 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2½ per cent.
Money 6 Months 2½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 25.

Ready:—21/7/3.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 21/7; Highest 21/7/3; at 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/8; Highest 21/8/3; at 6 p.m. 21/8/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad:—0/1/9.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 25.

Ready:—68/8.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 68/8; Highest 68/8/3; at 6 p.m. 68/8/3.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 68/11; Highest 68/11/3; at 6 p.m. 68/11/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/14/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 26.

Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English ¾	57	8	0
Brass, English 1	57	4	0
Brass, English 1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English 1½	57	0	0
Brass, English 1¾	57	0	0
Brass, English 2	57	0	0
Brass, German ¾	56	12	0
Brass, German 2	55	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 26.

Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German ¾	58	8	0
Copper German 1	60	8	0
Copper German 1¼	60	8	0
Panchteka joint	28	8	0
Copper Enlish Bars	52	4	0
Brass Bars	40	12	0
Pat Klai	67	8	0
Lead, Country	23	8	0
Lead Rangoon	24	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4	55	8	0
Koger Brass Metal 1	54	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2	54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2	59	12	0

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, June 26.

Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shapurji No. 6¼	0	6	9
Finix No. 6¾	0	7	0
Kilachand No. 81/2	0	7	6
David No. 10 1/2	0	8	6
Shapurji No. 10 1/2	0	8	0
Tricumdas No. 10 1/2	0	8	3
Currimbhoy No. 12½	0	9	3
Tricumdas No. 12½	0	9	3
Kilachand No. 14½	0	9	6
Kilachand No. 20½	0	10	9
Japan No. 20	0	12	0
Japan No. 32	1	1	3
Japan No. 40	1	3	6
Japan No. 42½	1	4	9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 26.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/13.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 93/8.
4 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101/2.
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 102.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 107/14.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 106/0.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 107.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 108.
6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 112.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs 86.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 85.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 105.
4 per cent Loan 1960/70 Rs. 87/12.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

The fifth match in the first round of the Madras Hockey Tournament was played between the M. and S. M. Rly. Rifles and the Vepery Recreation Club. The M. and S. M. Rly. won the game by two goals to one.—A. P.

Saturday evening's match in the first round of the Madras Cricket Club Hockey Tournament was between the Anglo-Indian Sports Club and the Napier Recreation Club. The Sports Club outplayed their opponents, and eventually won by a wide margin of 11 goals to 0.—A. P.

MISS JUSTINE JOHNSTONE
the World's Most Beautiful Woman

The Famous Actress, Film Star & Beauty Specialist *writes:*

"THE greatest factor in the acquisition of beauty is Good Health, therefore I want to pay my tribute to Phosferine, for I find that its regular use fortifies me against both mental and physical strain. As you know, not only do I do a tremendous amount of film acting, but I was also Leading Lady in the charming little comedy—'Polly Preferred.' Very few members of the audiences which come and enjoy such a play as this, can have any idea of the great effort required happily and amusingly to sustain a part, day after day, on the stage without experiencing that nerve strain that plays havoc with one's looks. To keep one up to the pitch with no feeling of lassitude, believe me, Phosferine is the tonic 'Polly Preferred'."

Learn the one secret that every successful man and every fascinating woman knows—PHOSFERINE—the unfailing means of keeping vigorous and obedient nerves. Phosferine makes you well and keeps you well, and is given with equally good results to children.

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain-fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.
PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
INDIAN DEPOT: P.O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

Chubby little chaps are reared on Mellin's!

These jolly little fellows are typical of the many thousands of healthy boys and girls reared on Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it supplies all the substances necessary for full nutrition and all-round development and progress.

Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Sample Sent Free on application.
WILSON LATHAM & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.
Obtainable of all Chemists.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

IRFANI IN MERRY MOOD.

The Islam Gymkhana met the Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club on the Kennedy Sea Face, yesterday. Blazing sunshine in the morning gave place to a sultry afternoon and at three o'clock the weather provided a perfect heaven to fielders. The home team batting first sent in Fyzee and Irfani to open their innings. Fyzee was not long at the wicket as he touched Wagle into Dhumatkar's safe hands. His partner, however, was in merry mood and laid about him with a will, eventually succumbing to a catch off Pilgaonkar. In his innings of 71 he hit seven fours and a brace of sixes. A. G. Kazi contributed a useful 27 while Lakhani has not forgotten his Harris Shield days. He hit a couple of fours and the same number of sixes and was not long in collecting 36 runs before he put his leg in front of a straight one from Pilgaonkar. Shaikh Mahomed remained undefeated with 15 runs to his credit, and the Islam innings closed when the score board read 191 runs.

The Gowd Saraswat Club settled down to attack this total with determination and only 41 runs behind with five wickets in hand at the call of time. It was a triumph for V. A. Dalvi who going in first, carried his bat for the handsome total of 72 runs which included seven fours.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A A Fyzee, c Dhumatkar b R A Wagle	10
P B Irfani c and b Pilgaonkar	71
K H Contractor c Dhumatkar b R A Wagle	1
Vali Ahmed b Divekar	6
Mohamed Shah b Vagh S	8
A G Kazi b Divekar	27
Hajee Abdulla l.b.w R A Wagle	0
G M Lakhani l.b.w Pilgaonkar	36
Gulamalli A Rasul c Dhumatkar b Pilgaonkar	0
Shaikh Mahomed not out	15
Hasan Shah b R A Wagle	5
Extras	12
Total	191

GOWD SARASWAT C. C.

V A Dalvi not out	72
B A Dalvi c and b Kazi	10
M M Nadkarni b S Mahomed	15
J D Wagle b Kazi	25
Redkar, b Kazi	0
Dhumatkar b Kazi	11
J V Babhulkar not out	6
Divekar, R A Wagle, Pilgaonkar and Wagh S S., did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total (for 5 wkts.)	150

FRIENDS UNION C. C WIN.

The fine bowling of M. H. Chandarana was chiefly responsible for the defeat of the Hindu Gymkhana when they played the Friends Union Cricket Club on Sunday. At all times he was extremely difficult to play and in taking six wickets he conceded only 57 runs. V. P. Mehta and S. S. Dongre opened the Hindu Gymkhana innings but were soon separated, the former being held by Pawaskar of the fast bowler. Godambe joined Dongre and the pair carried the score to 33 when Pawaskar held the latter, Chandarana again being the successful bowler. V. S. Dongre and D. A. Shete in quick succession fell to the same bowler, and after Gorakshakar had returned one to the bowler Belsare, Chandarana clean bowled Talpade and Nayak. Five wickets in all had fallen for the addition of only two runs. D. Pradhan and V. V. Joshi made the tail wag, however, and the innings closed for 94 runs.

K. G. Pardeshi and C. H. Rana opened for the Friends Union the former being declared l.b.w. off Talpade at 12.. Jog succeeded him and after lifting the ball out of the ground returned one to the bowler. Talpade and had to retire. Pawaskar came in next and succumbed in a similar manner to Godambe the score now being 33. Pupala and Rana stayed together for a time and added 21 runs before the former was caught by Talpade.

C. H. Chandarana did not waste time in preliminaries. In his short stay at the wicket he hit a six, three fours and a brace of singles. C. H. Rana was the next to fall without any increase in the score, and of the remaining batsmen S. N. Belsare and Mahale (not out) scored 16 and 17 respectively, Mr. Extras contributing 11 to a score of 119, thus leaving the Friends' Union winners by 25 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

V P Mehta c Pawaskar b M H Chandarana	1
S S Dongre c Pawaskar b M H Chandarana	25
S R Godambe run out	19
V S Dongre c Mahale b M H Chandarana	2
D A Shete l.b.w M H Chandarana	0
G R Gorakshakar c and b S N Belsare	0
D S Talpade b M H Chandarana	1
R S Nayak b M T Chandarana	0
D B Pradhan c Pandya b S N Belsare	18
V V Joshi b C N Mehta	17
B R Kagal not out	6
Extras	5
Total	94

Bowling:—
M H Chandarana 6 wickets for 57.
S N Belsare, 2 wickets for 24.
C N Mehta, 1 wicket for 8.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

K G Pardeshi l.b.w Talpade	10
C H Rana, c Godambe b D A Shete	15
B D Jog c and b Talpade	6
S K Pawaskar c and b S R Godambe	8
D L Pupala c Talpade b V V Joshi	14
C H Chandarana l.b.w. Talpade	20
C N Mehta run out	1
H A Mahale not out	17
S N Belsare run out	16
N C Pandya b Talpade	1
M H Chandarana b DA Shete	0
Extras	11
Total	119

Bowling:—
D S Talpade 4 wickets for 52 runs.
S R Godambe 1 wicket for 16 runs.
V V Joshi, 1 wicket for 1 run.
D A Shete 2 wickets for 27 runs.

AN INTERESTING DRAW.

The Baronet Cricket Club entertained the Fort Vijaya Cricket Club on their own ground on the Esplanade when an interesting draw was the result of their match. The home team batted first and scored the respectable total of 200 runs B. Kapadia being top-scorer with 55 runs. J. Haveliwalla 42, S. Nagporewalla 31 (not out) and K. K. Irani 28 helped materially to build up the score.

The Fort Vijaya Club set about their big task in confident fashion, Kapadia their opening batsman scored a fine 61, while V. P. Desai, Engineer, and Meheshiri all contributed well. At the drawing of stumps the score was 139 runs for 4 wickets, a creditable performance.

BARONET C. C.

B P Mahalaxmiwallah b Jamnadas	12
K K Irani b Jamnadas	28
F. Pavri, did not bat	0
B Kapadia c and b Jamnadas	55
J Havewalla, b Valabhdas	42
S Dadachanji b Jamnadas	0
K Patel b Dagadia	5
F. Nariman b Dagadia	11
S Nagporewalla, not out	31
B Katrak not out	4
A B Sarkari, did not bat.	
Extras	12
Total	200

Bowling:—
Gagadia 2 wickets for 73.
Jamnadas 4 wickets for 79.
Valabhdas 1 wicket for 36.

FORT VIJAYA C. C.

Kane, c and b Dadachanji	61
V P Desai c and b Havewalla	20
Engineer c and b B. Kapadia	(33
I. C Mcheshiri c and b Havewalla	15
C J Shah not out	0
Jamnadas, S B Kapadia, V D Desai D B Mukadam, Damankar, Harogvind G, Did not bat.	
Extras	12
Total (for 4 wickets)	139

SECOND TEST MATCH

BARDSLEY'S SUPERB INNINGS.

LONDON, June 26.

The second Test Match began at Lords today and Collins having won the toss, the Australians batted all day scoring 338 runs for eight wickets. Bardsley played a superb innings of 173 not out, which included 18 fours. The next highest scorer was Macartenev who made 39.

The King was present during the afternoon when the attendance numbered 30,000 and the teams were presented to His Majesty.

LATER.

There was a sensational start to the Second Test Match, Collins being bowled by Root when he had scored only a single but the second wicket did not fall until the total was 84, and at lunch, the Australians had made 112 for two. Woodfull who was uneasy with Root's bowling was dismissed for 131 being well taken by Strudwick on the leg side. Andrews, Gregory and Taylor also did not offer prolonged resistence to the English attack, but Richardson who made 35 stayed with Bardsley while 74 runs were added for the seventh wicket, while Ryder helped Bardsley to add 56 for the eighth, the former's own contribution being 28. Bardsley whose innings has hitherto included 13 fours was the complete master of bowling, and scored by a great variety of strokes. He has been batting for ten minutes under six hours. His score is the highest for the Australians in the Test Match at Lord's and he has also beaten the highest individual score against the Australians at Lord's, 164 made Shrewsbhry in 1886.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 26.

The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches that began to-day:—

Essex vs. Hampshire at Southend:—Hampshire 412 for 8. (Brown 100, Mead 107 and Judd 78).

Yorkshire vs. Surrey at Sheffield:—Yorkshire 341 for 5. (Leyland 133, and Mitchell 89).

Kent vs. Northamptonshire at Dover:—Kent 219, (Ashdown 59, Clark 6 for 59). Northamptonshire 85 for 4.

Somerset vs. Derbyshire at Bath:—Somerset 295 for 9. Longrigg 62.

Warwickshire vs. Lancashire at Birmingham:—Lancashire 384 for 9. (E. Tyldesley 144, Barnes 63).

Leicester vs. Notts at Leicester:—Notts 192. (Flint 78). Leicester 44 for 3.

Gloucestershire vs. Middlesex at Bristol:—Middlesex 360. (Lee 152, Hearne 68, Sinfield 5 for 57).

COUNTY CRICKET.

A NEW SURREY RECORD

LONDON, June 25.

Following are the results of county cricket matches that began on Wednesday:—

Surrey versus Oxford University at the Vyal: Match was drawn. Oxford 273 and 212 for 4. Fawcus 70 Holmes 55. Surrey 505 for 3 and declared. (Hobbs 261, Sandham 183. They scored 428 for the first wicket creating a new Surrey record beating the record created by Abel and Brockwell against Hants in 1897. This score is also the highest ever made in the Oval and third best in all first class cricket and second best for England.)

Essex versus Northamptonshire at Leyton: Essex won on first innings Essex 351 and 147 for 9 Northamptonshire 222. (Bagnall 73 and Jupp 77.)

Notts versus Kent at Nottingham:—Kent won on first innings Kent 490. Notts 152. (Walker 52, Wright 4 for 35).

Yorkshire versus Gloucestershire at Hull: Yorkshire won on first innings. Gloucestershire 157, and 59 for 5 (Oldroyd 4414). Yorkshire. 198 (Oldroyd 59, Parker 5 for 50 including hat trick.)

Leicestershire versus Lancashire at Ashbe-de-la-Zouch. Leicester won by 114 runs. Leicester 224. and 125 for 7 and declared. (MacDonald 6 for 62) Lancashire 133. (Geary 5 for 65 and Astill 5 for 55 and 72. (Geary 9 for 33).

Somerset versus Middlesex at Bath: Middlesex won by 275 runs. Middlesex 345 and 259 for 5 and declared. Somerset 145 and 184. (Durston 4 for 59).—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

LONDON, June 26.

Play in the Tennis Championship at Wimbledon was resumed to-day in ideal weather. An enormous crowd had gathered despite the Test match at Lord's, from where part of an overflow had migrated. Miss Ryan was indisposed, and she did not play to-day. In the first match at the centre court, in men's singles, Brugnon beat Lycet 6|4, 6|1, 6|3 and then in ladies' singles, Senorita Dalvare beat Mrs. Watson 6|1, 6|3.

In Mixed Doubles, Borotra and Mlle. Lenglen beat Aitken and Miss Brown 6|3, 6|0.

After a week's play the players in Men's Singles have been reduced to eight, composed of the Englishmen Kingsley and Gregory, the Frenchmen Brugnon, Borotra and Cochet. American Kinsey, Czechoslovak Kozeluh and South African Spence. The play in Ladies' Singles has not so far advanced. Mrs. Godfree, if she beats Miss Ryan in the third round, will hold up British colours with Miss Tyrell on the last eight.—Reuter.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

LONDON, June 25.

Following are the chief results: Fourth Round: Mens Singles: Gregory, Yorkshire Champion, beat Wheatley Davis Cup Player, 6/4, 4/6, 6/2, 5/7, 6/1.

Second Round: Ladies Singles: Mlle Vlasto (France) beat Miss Colyer 6/4, 7/5. Mallory (American) beat one of the chief British hopes Miss Joan Fry 4/6, 6/4, 7/5.

First round, Men's Doubles:—Robson and Boyd beat the British Davis Cup players Godfrey and Wheatley 6|4, 6|3, 6|4. Richards and Kinsey beat Mishu and Sharpe 6|4, 8|6, 6|3.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, June 25.

At Wimbledon the Duke and Duchess of York were accorded a tremendous ovation by a huge crowd.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM

NEW ZEALAND BEATEN IN TEST MATCH

LONDON, June 26.

Christchurch (New Zealand).—In the first Hockey Test Match played here to-day the Indian Army Hockey team beat New Zealand by five goals to two, after leading four to one at half-time.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP

PHILIPINES ELIMINATED

LONDON, June 27.

San Francisco.—Japan has eliminated Philipines from the Davis Cup on a straight win of three out of five matches.—Reuter.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, June 25.

Coones has won the Open Golf Championship at St. Annes with 291.—Reuter.

In the Open Golf Championship to Watrous stands next to Jones with 293.—Reuter's Special.

The following are further results in the Open Golf Championship in the order of finish after Jones and Watrous. Von Elm 76 and 72 and Hagen 74 and 76 (both 295). Mitchell 72 and 71, Barber 78 and 71 (both 299). Mchod 76 and 79 (301), Argentinian Jurado and Americans Melhorn and French (all 303), Taylor (304). Amongst others are Barnes (307), Duncan and Herd (308) and Kirkwood 310.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LAEGUE

R A. BEAT Y M. C. A.

Yesterday's match between the Royal Artillery and Y. M. C. A. attracted a fair crowd to the Cooperage. The Young Men were unfortunate in the absence of Ross through illness and as his substitute let down the side badly, Hajam, a Y. M. C. A. enthusiast, gamely came forward to fill the breach. Although not a footballer, it was very good of him to lend his aid and this was greatly appreciattd. The Young Men commenced brightly and at the end of the first half led by the only goal. Their play however deteriorated in the following moiety and the Gunners were able to score four goals. To a certain extent the halfbacks were responsible for this, as they would not tackle. It can be said that the Young Men with the help of their regular goals were not especially brilliant, in fact Gunners were not very convincing and their goalie would have won the match. The the last one was obtained by Gingall who shot from well out, the ball dribbling into the net. Hayes-Hoare and Davis put up a plucky defence for the Young Men. Tuck was unable to play owing to illness and his place was filled by Nash.

Referee.—Mr. G. D. Robinson.

RAIN IN BOMBAY

A REAL MONSOONISH WEATHER

After a spell of abnormally sultry days and uncomfortable weather, Bombay was favoured with welcome showers of rain on Sunday. Since the early hours of morning some parts of the city had slight showers of rain which cooled the air and was a welcome change to the beastly weather which was the order of the day for some time past. The cool morning was, however, followed by a day as warm and sultry as could be expected and one believed that the showers in the morning were no better than those Bombay had a fortnight back which were mistaken by some people for the real *barsat*.

But by evening the sky put on a sable mantle relieved here and there by streaks of lightning, followed by showers of rain all over the city, the Fort and Girgaum localities being more fortunate. Monsoonish skies with occasional rolling of thunder and a light drizzle continued throughout the night. A pleasant cool breeze, which was such a great relief, was a feature of Sunday night.

After all one can now safely hazard that the monsoon has really burst and come to stay in Bombay.

PATHE

What a motion picture press agent can do for a star is said to be most amusingly revealed on the screen of the Royal Opera House this week, where Robert T. Kane's First National Picture, "Bluebeard's Seven Wives," is enjoying a highly successful run.

The picture satirizes the manner in which a press agent invents a sensational career for a young movie star in order to land him on the front pages of the newspapers. To do this, the press agent heralds his charge as a modern Bluebeard and, in the papers, keeps busy marrying him off and separating him from seven consecutive wives. Further comedy complications develop when Ben Lyon, the Bluebeard in the case, dumps the press agent and insists on marrynig his old sweetheart.

An all-star cast appears in addition to Ben Lyon, comprising Blanche Sweet, Lois Wilson, Dorothy Sebasthian, Diana Kane and Sam Hardy.

BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

The following is the programme for this week for Watson's Hotel Billiard Tournament:—Monday (28th) Mr. B. Moody plus 75 vs. Mr. S. A. Bootwalla plus 30; Tuesday (29th) Mr. M. J. Surty—75 vs. Mr. G. Newby—100; Wednesday (30th) Mr. W. Doyles,—175; vs. Mr. A. Austin plus 75; Thursday (1st) July) Mr. A. Visram—100 vs. Mr. F. Bonstred—50; Friday (2nd) Mr. F. A. Price Seth, Mr. H. Anwar—25; Saturday (3rd) Mr. C. Tuffuld—50 vs. Mr. E. W. Wink—25.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.

REPORTED REFUSAL OF JUDGESHIP.

It is understood that Mr. M. R. Jayakar was offered the office of a Judge of the Bombay High Court but that he has declined it in view of his political commitments.

"VITA" TRAGEDY COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

REWARD FOR INDIAN SEAMEN

The President and Joint Secretaries of the "Vita" Tragedy Committee write as follows:—

May we appeal through your columns to the public of Bombay, to show their practical appreciation of the bravery of Tindal Ebrahim and his six companions who at the risk of their lives saved the precious lives of as many as thirty two persons. Even the Magistrate in his judgment says as much and we hope the generous Bombay merchants who often travel by sea will respond with substantial donations.

A public meeting will be held on Tuesday the 29th instant amongst others to appreciate the action of the heroic Indian Seamen when purses and medals will be awarded to them. Donations will be gratefully accepted by the Secretaries, C|o. 51-53, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

"VITA" TRAGEDY ECHO

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS & PURSE TO KHARWA AND KHALASIS

Undtr the auspices of the "Vita" Tragedy Committee a public meeting of the Cutchis will be held at the Cutchi Visa Osmal Jain Daravasi Mahajanwady, Dongri Street, Mandvi, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Luxmidas Rowjee Tairsee, presiding, when Messrs. Mawji Govindji; Velji L. Nappoo; Mathradas Kanji Matani; Khimji Shamji, Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj, Dr. P. H. Mehisheri, Hoosenbhoy A. Laljee, Hirji Ghelabhoy, Ghelabhoy Hansraj, D. Sethia, Veerji Peraj, Jivraji Nensey, Naranji N. Chothani, Shivdas Champsey will address the meeting. The brave tindal, Ebrahim, and his six comrades will be presented with gold medals and purse.

Small or big donations will be gratefully accepted by Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey C|o. 51|53 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort. All Cutchis are requested to be present in the meeting.

TRIBUTE TO MR. J A. MADAN

CO-OPERATORS' "AT HOME."

The Vice-President and members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute were "At Home" to Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, who is shortly leaving the Co-operative Department to join the Royal commission on Agriculture as its Joint Secretary on Saturday evening at Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building. Mr. G. K. Devdhar, the Vice-President of the Institute expressed his sense of regret at the departure of Mr. Madan, but as co-operators he said they were all glad that Mr. Madan had been elevated to occupy an important position on the Royal Commission on Agriculture and hoped that on his return he would place his valuable experience before the co-operators. The interests of agriculture and co-operation were very closely concerned and he congratulated the Government on the choice they had made in appointing Mr. Madan. Referring to the activities of Mr. Madan, Mr. Devdhar said he always recognised the difficulties of the co-operaters and showed wonderful degree of patience and sympathy towards them and ne discarded communalism before co-operation. He wished Mr. Madan success in his new activity.

Mr. B. F. Madan as a businessman complimented Mr. Madan for viewing co-operation from business point of view and making it a success.

Prof. H. L. Kaji regretted that Mr. Madan was going at a time when important schemes such as urban co-operation of non-credit type and co-operative life insurance were under consideration.

Principal M. L. Tannan in associating with the previous speakers said though Mr. Madan had differed with him many times he always took pains to understand the case of the opposite party.

Mr. M. E. Joshi on behalf of the Parsi Housing Society thanked Mr. Madan for the support he had given to that body in various ways and said if there were more Madans like the guest of the evening the goal of Swaraj would be quicker than it was to-day.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi hoped that like Mr. Chatterji who was the first Indian Registrar of Co-operative societies in U. P. who was now High Commissioner of India, Mr. Madan would also reach the highest goal of his life.

Mr. V. G. Jadhav from Surat spoke on the urban banks in that district which were in existence due mainly to the sympathy and support of Mr. Madan.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth also spoke.

Mr. Madan was then garlanded.

Replying to various speakers Mr. Madan thanked them for the kind words and said he regretted to part with them especially as many important schemes on co-operation were under consideration. Although he would be officially severing the connection, he expected, he would be doing similar work in the new sphere which would be very important to the co-operators. He urged the co-operators not to lag behind the other presidencies in their activities and develop their movements far ahead of others. If he was able to achieve any thing in the Bombay Presidency he said it was due to the co-operation of the institute.

Mr. Madan was then garlanded and the gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

BOMBAY CITY A... SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—South Staffords vs. G. I. P., Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

Public meeting of women re-admission to Legislative Assembly, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 29.

Public meeting of Cutchis to present medals and purse to Kharwa and Khalasi in connection with "Vita" tragedy, at Cutchi Mahajanwadi, Doongri Street, Mandvi, 9 p.m. Mr. L. R. Tairsee, presiding.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GINWALLA—Jamshedji Nusserwanji Ginwalla father of the late Mr. Hormasji, Rustomji, Pherozeshah and Framroze Ginwala (Solicitor) died at Ankleswar, Sunday noon. Age 82.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

JOINT MEETING.

A joint meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Executive of the Swaraj Party (Bombay Br.) will be held on Thursday (the 1st prox.) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

PRINCE OF WALES FELLOWSHIP LECTURE.

Dr. B. G. Vad, will deliver Lecture III of his course of Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship Lectures on "Influenza with special reference to the last Pendemic" at the Anatomy Theatre, Grant Medical College, to-day (Monday) at 3.30 p.m. The Lecture is open to the public.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE. EXAM.

A course of lectures for teachers studying for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination will be given on Wednesday and Saturdays at 6 p.m. by the staff of the Secondary Training College. The first lecture will be given on Wednesday (30th instant) in the hall of the Secondary Training College, Cruickshank Road.

BOMBAY MOTOR BUS SERVICE.

Regarding the Motor Bus Service to be introduced by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., from the 15th proximo, the following further particulars will be read with interest:—

FARES.

The fares will be as follows:—

From Afghan Church to Colaba Station 1 anna; Museum 2 annas; Flora Fountain 2 annas; Bori Bunder 3 annas; Crawford Market 3 annas.

From Colaba Station to Afghan Church 1 anna; Museum 2 annas; Flora Fountain 2 annas; Bori Bunder 2 annas; Crawford Market 3 annas.

From Museum to Afghan Church 2 annas; Colaba Station 2 annas; Flora Fountain 2 annas; Bori Bunder 2 annas; Crawford Market 2 annas.

From Flora Fountain to Afghan Church 2 annas; Colaba Station 2 annas; Museum 2 annas; Bori Bunder 2 annas; Crawford Market 2 annas.

From Bori Bunder to Afghan Church 3 annas; Colaba Station 2 annas; Museum 2 annas; Flora Fountain 2 annas; Crawford Market 2 annas.

From Crawford Market to Afghan Church 3 annas; Colaba Station 3 annas; Museum 2 annas; Flora Fountain 2 annas; Bori Bunder 2 annas.

THE VEHICLE.

After considerable consideration, it was decided to adopt the vehicle that is now being used extensively by the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited. This is the Thornycroft, Type A...1 Long Chassis, Single Deck Omnibus body to hold 23 passengers.

The vehicles are built to comply with the British Ministry of Transport Regulations and are constructed of the best possible materials. The steering and brakes are in every way perfectly safe. The body is framed throughout with well-seasoned Indian Teak. It is pannelled with lead coated Steel Sheets. There is one passenger entrance and exit door on the near rear side of the vehicle, fitted with brass grab handles. The driver is separated from the passengers by a teak pannelled partition, the middle portion of which is glazed, allowing observation of the passengers' compartment. The seats are arranged crosswise and in pairs facing forward. The seats have detachable covers. The floor is lined with linoleum. The windows are arranged to raise or lower. Above these windows are narrow lights arranged to open inwards. From floor to waist rail, the 'bus is lined with plywood, French polished. The ceiling is white enamelled, and brilliantly illuminated by electric lamps set in nickel-plated fittings and cut glass shades and is in conjunction with the head, side and tail lights. The body is painted with Post Office Signal Red and varnished, picked out with ivory white cream lines and relieved with bands of cream, with the B. E. S. and T. monogram in cream on either side. The Chassis, mud guards and side guards are finished in black varnish. The Buses are equipped with front and rear destination indicators of the roller blind type fitted in polished teakwood frames, well illuminated. "Fire Snow" Fire Extinguishers are placed alongside the driver. The Buses are fitted with "Giant" pneumatic tyres. A spare wheel and tyre is carried in a cradle fitted on the rear underside of the chassis. Each vehicle is fitted with a mechanical pump driven from the engine.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY June 28, 1926.

SWARAJ AND WORLD POLITICS.

"Can India retain her Swaraj against foreign aggression? This question is discussed by Mr. Stanley Rice in the current number of the "Empire Review." The writer leaves alone the question of internal difficulties under Swaraj and confines himself to the probable effects of British withdrawal on the political situation in the world. He does not dogmatise on the subject but artfully hints at the conclusion that India will not be able to defend her integrity against foreign designs. And in view of the Statutory Commission that is due "to reconsider the whole matter", he says, "neither the *fait accompli* of the Act of Parliament nor the distant view of its ultimate fulfilment need prevent us from taking stock of the future and so directing our steps during the period of development as may seem wisest for the peace and the stable political equilibrium of the world". The writer's views are familiar enough. Japan Afganistan and Russia have, he says, designs on India but are deterred by fear of British arms; but if British protection is withdrawn, one or more of these Powers may at any time carry out their designs and India with her weak defence will be powerless against them. A special danger from Russia is Bolshevik propaganda and the idealistic Indians may succumb to it and even out-strip the preceptor in the "new-fangled ideas of ultra-democracy". The writer also considers the probable advantages and disadvantages to Britain herself of her withdrawal and makes the superfluous remark that before making her final decision "England is only obeying the first law of Nature if she reckons up the balance of advantages to herself". Duefully he confesses that the English will obtain no other advantages than those which the ordinary economic laws give them. As a career India will be closed to Englishmen . . . . Nor will England be able to rely on India either for soldiers or for material in defence of the Empire as she did with such generous response in the Great War". On the other hand the advantages are that England would be relieved of her enormously heavy responsibilities and commitments in Europe, Asia and Africa all borne for the sake of retaining her hold over India Without India "we should be no longer fettered in our relations with Russia. Turkey and the Mohamedan States of Western Asia". Besides, England will have freer scope to exploit vast tracts of Africa like the Sudan, Rhodesia, Kenya, Nigeria and Central Africa The writer concludes the review by expressing the fear that, apart from the gains or losses to England, India may fall a prey to a number of covetous countries and find herself in the same plight as China.

The first and conclusive answer to such fears is that, even assuming the existence of these dangers, Swaraj is worth the risks This may appear to some as characteristic Indian idealism. But Indians will not blush for it. If England, whose common sense the writer in question much belauds were in India's position, she would make the same reply. Her fore-fathers did so invariably. It must be admitted, however, that the fear of foreign aggression in India is too much exaggerated and the counter forces making for international peace are either ignored or inadequately emphasized The growing conviction of the futility and frightfulness of wars, the growth of democracy and the peoples' pre-occupations with the numerous questions of their social welfare, and the reactions that the last world was and its aftermath have produced, have intensified the people's natural longing for peace and have made them less and less disposed to support any aggressive tendencies in their Governments or in the war-manufacturing capitalists behind them. The League of Nations which to-day is a tool in the hands of England and France, will be, when India enters it as a free country, a greater force making for peace. As for Russia as a source of danger, it is no longer the imperialistic State that it was before. It has enough to do nearer home. The terms of its treaty with Persia, annulling all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, handing over the Russian Bank to the Persian Government and cancelling all Persian debts to Russia, disclose no signs of aggressiveness. As regards Bolshevik propaganda, socialism in its extreme form will not thrive on Indian soil, if only because our peasantry which forms the overwhelming bulk of the population is too scattered to command the necessary organisation. An interesting result of socialistic propaganda has been that it compels every nation fast to make peace with its own labour population before thinking of foreign wars. There are less fears from Japan. Whatever imperialistic ambitions she may be cherishing, they do not concern India where she only wants a fair field for peaceful commerce, which she will have. Besides, India has enough points of cultural contact with Japan to help the two countries to be in peace. As for Afghanistan, whatever were her aggressions in the distant past, in modern times she is more sinned against than she has sinned. It is easier for India to fraternise with her neighbour than it is for England. Finally, assuming that our Swaraj is within the British Empire, how can England, while insisting on British connection, escape the obligation to help India with her navy in an emergency, till India builds up her own defence? Self-governing India, within the British Empire should be at least as strong as Australia. Above all, free India with her age-long traditions of peace-loving culture, will be the greatest international force for the peace of the world.

Mr. Stanley Rice was until recently a member of the Indian Civil Service and is drawing a pension from the revenues of this country. Like many of his confreres he shows his gratitude to India by making his contribution to the forces which are working against her freedom. The central theme of his article is that freedom of India will be detrimental to the world. What he means by the world is, of course, British and French imperialism which dominates it. That imperialism flourishes on the denial of freedom to its subject peoples and their unfair economic exploitation. He is anxious to see that the sway of this imperialism is perpetuated because like all die-hards he forgets that such imperialism is an enemy of the vast majority of the British people themselves whose interests will be best served and safeguarded if the present relationship of Britain to India gives place to a partnership on terms of equality and trust which will be productive of results beneficial to both.

THE OPIUM SCANDAL.

The hypocrisy of the British Government would be amusing were not its consequences tragic. Those who have followed the opium policy of the British Government towards China would be disposed to agree with the remark of M. Sze, Chinese representative at Geneva, that Britain was poisoning the world. The scandal of the first opium war is too well-known to need description. As Gladstone remarked, the British flag was hoisted to protect an infamous traffic. Literally opium was forced upon China. Belated justice has now been done to China and the Government of India have announced their decision progressively to reduce and finally to discontinue altogether within ten years all exports of opium from India for purposes other than scientific and medical. One would naturally expect that Government would follow the same sound policy regarding internal traffic. But, as we pointed out the other day, they still cling, with child-like faith, to the exploded and practically useless recommendations of the Royal Commission on Opium of 1893. They make a needless and dangerous distinction between raw and prepared opium, forgetting that the eating of opium is more injurious than the smoking of the same amount of the drug and also that it is open to anybody to convert raw into prepared opium. Opium-smoking is largely prevalent in Assam and opium dens of Calcutta and other big cities of India. It is absured to say that it has any quasi-religious sanction. Government themselves admit that as a protection against malaria it is useless. As Mr. Datta made it clear in the Legislative Assembly, the narcotic effect of opium retards the defensive functions in cholera cases. The Special Committee of the Indian National Congress in their report on opium in Assam have incorporated medical evidence to show that opium is useless in dysentery, Kala-azar and malaria. The old Commission's findings have no medical value and deserve to be disregarded and condemned as hopelessly out of date. The Commission holds that opium is useful in resisting fatigue and exhausting physical labour. Do Government seriously believe in these fatuous statements? The Commission appears to have been inspired with the resolve to keep alive the opium traffic. Why are Government nervous about a further inquiry in spite of the statement of Sir Basil Blackett that some kind of inquiry to review the conclusions of the Commission of 1893 was very desirable? Evidently they think that a Royal Commission is required to review the conclusions of a Royal Commission and that it would be undignified to appoint a committee to go into the matter. Doubtless opium has some medicinal value. But that does not mean that those addicted to its use, resort to it for that reason. It is a highly dangerous drug and it should be issued only by licensed chemists when a physician's prescription is produced. It is not a drug the free use of which can be permitted. But Government have made opium available in India practically to every one who would like to use it. They defend the moderate consumer in the case of opium as in that of alcohol. They pretend that while opium-smoking is looked upon as disreputable, opium eating is allowed. They seem to have precious little information regarding the true sentiments of Indians. The public sentiment is extremely strong against such use of opium or alcohol. The public do not make any distinction between raw and prepared opium. If moderate use of opium is good for India, it is equally good for England. Why did the British Government then pass stringent anti-narcotic laws and practically drive out opium from the country? Government have clearly failed in their duty and all their anxiety to defend the use of opium in India shows that revenue considerations have still a great weight with them.

They have decided to put an end to their external trade in opium. The internal trade also must be suppressed except for strictly medical and scientific requirements. But instead of taking measures in this direction they resort to fanciful pleas. They seek to make the Indian States scape-goats and transfer the responsibility to them. A uniform opium policy must be enforced by the Government of India as the Sovereign Power. The States are subordinate political areas and the Government of India, by the use of their large reserved powers, where necessary, ought to induce the States to adopt a uniform opium policy. Poppy cultivation itself should be restricted and only such amount of opium should be produced as is necessary for medical and scientific requirements. The cultivation should be restricted to a small area in order that effective control may be exercised. The Government of India have entered into international obligations that they will control opium in India. They cannot plead with reason that they are unable to control the Indian States as that opium is a transferred subject. The world will hold the Government of India responsible. Similarly so far as internal traffic is concerned the Government are responsible in every way. A uniform price is essential. The difference between a national and a foreign Government is brought into relief by the different opium policies pursued by China and England. In China, suppression is the word. In India, Government justify the moderate use of opium. The forthcoming Conference of Excise Ministers will end in nothing unless the Ministers have grit enough to force the Government of India to adopt a policy of prohibition so far as non-medical use of opium is concerned.

THE "VITA" CASE.

IMPORTANT ISSUES INVOLVED.

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA).

In his letter, published in the "Chronicle" on Friday, the writer pointed out the novel aspect of the "Vita" case; to-day he deals with the real and graver and sadder aspect of the said case.

The judgment is based on the expert evidence of the Assistant Port Officer of Bombay, and of the Harbour Officer. Both of them have said in the Court, that "it was hazardous to lower life boats" with the moderate sea-breeze blowing and with a current of three knots per hour"! Such a statement in a Court of Law in England would be the subject of caustic comment in the Press and in the public. But English papers in India are run for the benefit of the Britishers in India, and are, therefore, noted for their art of screening the errors of omission and commission of their British patrons!

Now let us scan the precious evidence of the English experts. They said:—"It was hazardous to lower the ship's life-boats."

Life-Boats and Their Uses.

Now, what are life-boats? Webster defines life-boat as "a strong buoyant boat especially designed for saving the lives of ship-wrecked people."

(1) Are life-boats kept for show? No.

(2) Are life-boats meant for sailing and fishing? No.

(3) Are life-boats required in a calm sea? Usually not.

(4) Are life boats to be lowered only when no risk is involved? That would be ridiculous. Then the maintenance of life-boats would be superfluous.

(5) Why, Dr. Murray in his famous Dictionary says: "The life-boat can brave storms in which a coast guard boat or fisher boat could not venture to put out."

(6) So life-boats are usually lowered when weather is bad; when ordinary boats are in danger of being capsized; or are actually capsized.

(7) So it is perfectly clear that the lowering of life boats is in a way hazardous, that is, it involves some risk: and if it did not involve some risk, how else could human life be saved at sea in consequence of a shipwreck or capsizing of boats?

Hazardous To Whom?

The next question that arises is: "To whom was the lowering of the life-boats hazardous?

(1) To the s.s. "Vita"? I refuse to believe it. For neither was the wind so strong, nor was the current so strong, as to endanger the ship or its crew or its passengers in any way, if the vessel halted for a while and lowered her boats to save the drowning passengers.

(2) Further, had the "Vita" been in danger, the Captain would not have left the bridge, and would not have gone to the stern of the ship to see the fate of the drowning passengers.

(3) Further still, if three boats could have proceeded to the rescue of the drowning passengers, surely there was nothing hazardous for the "Vita" to halt and lower her boats.

(4) And how does Webster define the word hazardous? Dangerous—risky—bold—daring. So what is dangerous and risky to a layman is bold and daring to a seaman. And British sailors are famous for their acts of heroism at sea. Alas, what a sad contrast did Capt. Grant present at Cutch Mandvi? And sadder still, how the British experts tried to shield him?

With due deference to the experts' views, I maintain, that the lowering of life-boats did not involve any danger to the s.s. "Vita," its crew or its passengers; that some risk is almost always associated with the lowering of boats as regards the boats and boatsman; and not to lower life-boats on that account is cruel and callous. We are obliged to Messrs. Tairsee, Nensey and Co. for their laudable lead in the matter; and we hope they will pursue the matter to its logical conclusion.

Regrettable Omissions.

(1) What was there for the Court to assume, that the drowning men were not swimmers?

(2) What was there for the Court to contend, that even if the life boats had been lowered, life could not have been saved?

(3) Did not humanity demand earnest efforts on the part of the Captain to rescue human life?

(4) Did the Captain do his duty?

(5) Did not the Captain deserve a warning from the Court to be more careful and considerate on future occasions? Would it not have had a salutory effect on other ship-masters? I do maintain that had the incident occurred in England, the verdict would have been different.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE: INDIANS INDISPENSABLE.

GOVERNOR'S SPLENDID TRIBUTE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the inauguration of the Legislative Council in 1921 in the Uganda Protectorate, the Indian community had declined the proposal of the Government for nomination of one Indian member on the Council, because in spite of their having much larger population than that of the European community and also their having large financial and commercial interests at stake in the country, they were granted representation of one member only while the European community were represented by two. The Government and the Indian community, both remained adamant in spite of various conferences, explanations and interviews and for five years the Legislative Council remained without the Indian member. In view, however, of the compromise in Kenya Colony about the representation of Indians in its Legislative Council, and further in view of the Government promise to consider the claim of Indians for representation of two members on the Council, after one member takes his seat, the Indian community reconsidered its former resolution and elected one member, Mr. C. J. Amin, Bar-at-Law, for nomination to the Council by the Government. The speech that His Excellency the Governor of Uganda made, while welcoming the member in the Council, is both interesting and instructive in so far as His Excellency has been good enough to admit the importance and indispensability of the Indian community to the Uganda Protectorate. The frank expressions of such appreciation are as a rule avoided by high-placed officials and as an indication of what truth and frankness would bring at the door of the Colonial Indian, I invite the attention of the Indian publicists to the speech which ran as under:—

"Honourable Members—

The first and agreeable task which falls to my lot on this occasion is to extend a cordial welcome to the new member who has taken the oath and his seat for the first time.

It gives me as I feel sure it gives all Honourable Members, much pleasure to see a representative of the Indian community on the Legislative Council of this Protectorate, in the activities and development of which that community has played, and is playing, such a considerable part, indeed, I must say that the role of the Indian community in Uganda's development has been not merely important, but positively indispensable; I refer not only to the larger commercial enterprises for which it is responsible, but also for its provision of the personnel necessary for many essential functions of Government. And I have been greatly impressed in my journeys throughout the Protectorate by the initiative and perseverance which has been shown by Indians in penetrating and establishing themselves in the most out-of-the-way places, and thereby bringing about the extension of trade and commerce to a degree that could not have been achieved otherwise.

I am glad to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the valuable services rendered to Uganda by that enterprising and law-abiding community; I have observed, with great satisfaction, the cordial relations which subsist between the European and the Indian communities here and I feel that the presence on this Council of the honourable member is a step in the direction of still closer co-operation in the furtherance of the interests of the Protectorate as a whole."—Yours, etc.,

K. M. KHANDWALA.

Kampala (Uganda), June 8.

THE "VITA" TRAGEDY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Neither your report nor your leader on the "Vita" Tragedy mentions one important fact, and allow me to bring this out so that the public may know how the matter really stands.

In my opinion,—and perhaps that is the opinion of others as well,—the British India Steam Navigation Company has come out of the incident the poorer, and one regrets this the more, as one had expected better of that Company.

The Company, on the eve of the filing of the complaint, issued an authoritative and official statement. The Magistrate has refused to accept and thus swallow it. The Company, with the solemnity it is capable of, declared that they had held a Court of Enquiry, heard evidence and come to the conclusion that

(1) the sunk boat did not collide with the steamer;

(2) it was nowhere near the said steamer, but had gone safely 200 yards towards the shore; and

(3) that it capsized because the sail was unfurled.

One does not know, and will like to know the evidence and also the parties on whose testimony the Company's Court of Enquiry came to the above conclusions, but if they are based, as one may expect, on the testimony of the Captain and the officers one may like to know why the same differ from the statement the Captain made to the Court.

As I am writing away from Bombay I have not before me the statement issued by the Company and one made by the Captain, but am certain the one differs from the other, and this naturally puzzles me. Will the Company or the Captain explain the divergence?

I ask for explanation and I trust it will be given *before* Tuesday when I understand a meeting of appreciation of the heroic work done by the Kharwas is to be held and gold medals and purse to be presented to them. I await the explanation asked for before commenting upon this "*accident* of divergence", if not the tragedy of it.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Nasik, June 26.

Notes of the Day.

The Shop-keeper's Instinct.

There was a lively debate in the Commons on Friday on the Anglo-Russian relations when Tory Die-hards gave violent expression to their prejudice and stupidity but, ultimately, the Britisher's keen instinct as a shop-keeper prevailed and Sir Austen Chamberlain declared that it was not wise to break off relations with Russia and terminate the Trade Agreement. It is significant that among those who strongly opposed the proposal of breaking off relations with Russia was Sir Frank Nelson, who was a member of the Party of Conservative members of Parliament who had recently visited Russia. The report of their visit, which has just been published, reveals how senseless is the attitude of mind which upholds the estrangement between Russia and England. Not only do they find the Russian Government politically stable and efficient but they also realise that a policy of cooperation with it will alone be beneficial to England. Trade with Russia will be profitable to England because it will stimulate British industry and give employment to British workers. The Conservative members urge that Russia offers "a great field for the judicious investment of British capital" and they make no pretence about their alarm that Germans and Americans have already stolen a march over their British competitors. No wonder Parliament talked out Commander Locker Lampson's insane proposal for the repudiation of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement.

Journalists and Communalism.

When communal feeling is running high, journalists can do a little good or much harm, according to their bias. Most Anglo-Indian journalists and not a few fanatics amongst Indian journalists know this and have not been slow to exploit such feeling to suit their own ends. Government sometimes seek to restrain overzealous journals, but more often than not they bungle, even when they are impartial because of their own bias, panicky state of mind and the inevitable errors of judgment of a foreign unrepresentative Government. Voluntary censorship by journalists according to a high code of journalistic honour, is in the circumstances, the best remedy. It was to combat communalism by such means that Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.C., invited the editors and representatives of six leading newspapers of Karachi to meet in a conference. It was there decided that a more representative conference of all newspapers in Sind should be held in Karachi on July 11 to form an association of newspapers. A code of ethics will then be drawn up and every member of the Association will be under an obligation to adhere strictly to the code. The principal articles of the code, as tentatively formulated, are that all news of communal friction shall be verified before publication—a good rule for news-suppliers, too—that editorial comments should be fair and restrained, and that every effort shall be made to discredit agitators of either community by the combined action of all the newspapers concerned. If even this little code is honourably adhered to, it will go some way in curing the communal distemper, from which Sind, in common with many other provinces, is suffering

Declined Without Thanks

Mr Jayakar deserves to be congratulated on his refusal of the offer of a High Court Judgeship on the ground that the acceptance of the office would fetter his freedom in political work. Those who know Mr. Jayakar will not be surprised at the refusal. Sanity, which the Liberals whose fold he has now joined regard as their monopoly, may have, perchance, whispered to him that he could do some good to his country by dealing out justice and by accelerating the pace of Indianisation of higher offices in the country. But his surer instinct must have rebelled at the thought of acceptance. His practice in this respect is better than his precept. One only wishes that the principle followed in this case is followed up to its logical conclusion. It is true that there are offices in which the fetters are less heavy, but the fetters are there, all the same. If is significant, however, that Government made the offer at all. Why did they not make it one two years ago? They would not then have dared to make an offer like this even to Mr. Jayakar. That it has now been made shows that the bureaucracy has been quick to take advantage of the fact that Responsivism in practice is not far removed from Liberalism. We only hope the lesson of the offer will not be lost on the advocates of the old doctrine in a new shape.

Lord Winterton's Candour.

The fuller report of the Assam dinner in mail week shows that the after-dinner speech of Lord Winterton was even more vapid than such speeches usually are. The noble Lord, however, may be thanked for one candid admission which to some extent explains why most of the serious speeches, too, in Parliament on India are vapid. He said that his office of Under-Secretary for India had one great advantage: "When he had annually to address the House of Commons on Indian affairs there was the satisfaction of feeling that, however little one might know about India, 95 per cent. of one's hearers would know less." But perhaps, they have the faculty to grasp things quickly, for do not some of them develop quickly into experts on Indian problems, write reports and serve on various Commissions?

On Being Busy.

A correspondent sends us the following satire in verse written by Mr. Peacock on the want of work in the office of the old East India Company in Leadenhall Street and he suggests that it is true, to a large extent, of some offices not far from Bombay:

Ten to eleven, have breakfast for seven,
Eleven to noon, think you have come too soon,
Twelve to one, wonder what is to be done,
One to two, find nothing to do
Two to three begin to see
It will be a great bore to sit till four.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

CAIRO SHAKING FOR THREE MINUTES

INHABITANTS RUSH OUT OF HOUSES

LONDON, June 27.

Reports from various Italian, Sicilian and Egyptian centres show that earthquake shocks were experienced there simultaneously with Malta. The shock lasted three minutes in Cairo where frightened inhabitants rushed out of their houses. It was also severely felt at Alexandria where cracks have appeared in several large buildings.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS CAUSE PANIC.

LONDON, June 26.

Malta.—Inhabitants of Malta eyptrienced another sort of disturbance today. When the political fever subsided, earthquake shocks and rumblings caused crowds to rush panic-stricken into open spaces and they were afraid to return to their homes though no damage has hitherto been caused.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN MALTA

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, June 26.

Malta.—A big anti-government demonstration occurred last evening arising out of the alleged illegal suspension of Prof. Bartolo at the recent sitting of the Assembly. Prof. Bartolo attempted to attend yesterday's sitting but the President assisted by the police prevented him from entering the palace. The whole police force of Malta with the mounted troops armed with revolvers are concentrated at Valetta. Very stormy sitting followed in the Assembly. Strangers were cleared from the House and the Opposition protesting withdrew and received tremendous popular ovation. All shops are either closed or shuttered.—Reuter.

MOSUL TREATY

KING FAISAL'S BANQUET

BAGHDAD, June 27.

At a banquet given by King Faisal in celebration of the Mosul Treaty, Sir Henry Dobbs eulogised Mr. Amery's unflinching determination and personal endeavour to save Iraq. The ancient friendship between Britain and Turkey had been restored. He added that the British Government was accepting the Finance Commission's recommendations for renouncing her claims amounting to ninety-four lakhs for irrigation works, roads, bridges, telegraphs and telephones in Iraq whose debt was now less than seven million sterling.—Reuter.

IRAQ FINANCE MINISTER TO VISIT ENGLAND

LONDON, June 26.

Baghdad:—Subih Nashat, Finance Minister, is proceeding to England on Monday to consult the Home authorities regarding the new Iraq currency, railways and Agricultural Bank.—Reuter.

POLITICAL RAIDS

TWO BENGALI YOUTHS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The police conducted two political raids at Uttarpara in Hooghly districts, when they searched for the second time during the week, the house of Mr. Jamini Mohan Chatterjee, pleader, and arrested his son, Mr. Jaitancharan Chatterjee. Another house in the same locality was searched and a youngman named Mr. Bhumesh-chandra Chatterjee wa arrested. The arrests were made under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—Free Press.

APPLYING THE AXE.

MOTION FOR RETRENCHMENT IN SERVICES

AHMEDABAD, June 26.

The following resolution of Mr. G. P. Patel, M.L.C. has been admitted by the President for the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council—

This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to examine the expenditure incurred on the different services including Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate and to make recommendations for abolishing such of the posts as they deem fit and for curtailing the scale of pay, allowances, and all other kinds of emoluments wherever necessary.

The members of the committee are Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Messrs. Joseph Baptista, H. B. Shivdasani, Hoosenbhoy A. Laljee and J. A. Shillidy, Secretary.—A. P.

Colonel Kukadey, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, performed the opening ceremony of the new hostel of the Robertson Medical School on the 26th instant and in doing so he said that the hostel would be useful in promoting games and in doing away with communal bitterness.—A. P.

RAWALPINDI QUIET

NORMAL BUSINESS RESUMED

MILITARY WITHDRAWN

RAWALPINDI, June 26.

A considerable number of Hindus have returned to Rawalpindi and all is quiet in the town and district. The Deputy Commissioner visited the bazaar exhorting the people to open their shops. Almost all the shops have opened to-day and normal business has been resumed after ten days' hartal. The military has been withdrawn from the city.

A small fire broke out in Babar Talwara last evening but it was found to be accidental and no communal significance is attached to it.—A.P.

SPANISH REVOLT

MANY ARRESTS

LONDON, June 27.

Paris.—A message from Lisbon says that the police have confiscated manifestoes protesting against the present political situation and arrested a number of personages including three ex-Prime Ministers General Sacardoso, Jose Domingo Santos, the leader of left party and Alvaro Castro, the leader of Republican movement who will be deported to Azores also ex-War Minister Helder Ribeiro and Ex-Finance Minister Pestano, (Junior) belonging to the Left Democratic Party.—Reuter.

VIGOROUS ACTION AGAINST CULPRITS

LONDON, June 26.

Madrid.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain left for Paris *en route* to England where King Alfonso will receive the honorary degree from the Oxford University. They were given an enthusiastic send-off by a large crowd.

The premier in a statement to the press declared that the plot had been organised by a few persons on the pretext that they had been deprived of their liberty and a genuinely constitutional regime. He claims that the immense majority of Spaniards wish the present regime and government to continue and demand that severe measures should be taken against unscrupulous He added that the Government had decided on a vigorous action against the culprits.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF REVOLT

LONDON, June 26.

Paris.—The "Matin" says that the insurrection in Spain was directed against De Riviera with whom the juntas of officers were very dissatisfied owing to his re-introduction in the army of choice, instead of by seniority and that the discontented officers had joined the political elements hostile to the Government.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST PLOT ?

LONDON, June, 25.

Madrid.—A. semi-official source minimises the plot which it declares is of a Communist rather than of a Liberal character. It says that the officers involved acted individually and none of them were on the active list. Nevertheless arrests have been made, and the arrested persons will be tried by a competent tribunal.—Reuter.

AVIATORS' BOLD ATTEMPT.

TO BEAT NON-STOP FLIGHT RECORD

LONDON, June 26.

Le Bourget.—Captain Arrachard and his brother Sergeant-Major Arrachard started this morning on an attempt to beat the record for the non-stop flight of 3,165 kilometres from Etampes to Villa Cisneros established by Captain Arrachard and Lemaitre on 3rd January, 1925. The probable itinerary will be along Strasbourg, Munich, Vienna, Constantinople, Aleppo, Busra and Bushire. The airmen expect to remain in air thirty hours.—Reuter's Special.

ALAN COBHAM'S FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA

LONDON, June 26.

On the conclusion of eight weeks' preparation, Alan Cobham will leave London on 29th June and fly to Australia and back in the same seaplane in which he flew to South Africa and back. His route will be via Athens, Alexandretta, Baghdad, Rangoon, Timor, Port Darwin and Melbourne.—Reuter.

IMPASSE IN CANADA

ALL OVER EXCISE SCANDALS

LONDON, June 26.

Ottawa.—After a four days' debate in the House of Commons on the Opposition motion of censure against the Government in connection with the recent report of the Committee of Inquiry into the irregularities in the Excise and Customs administration which recommended the dismissal and suspension of some officials and the reorganisation of the Department, the Government motion for an adjournment was carried by a majority of one although the previous divisions on the amendments showed anti-Government majority of two. Opinion is expressed that another general election may soon be necessary to find a way out of the political impasse, and probably Canada may not be represented at the Imperial Conference in October.—Reuter's Special.

LIBERTY TRAMPLED UPON.

RIFFI UNDER ALIEN RULE.

MR. GORDON CANNING'S TOUCHING LETTER.

(BY MAURICE AMER).

LONDON, June 3.

If I could say it without offending anyone, I would like to give you a world of the impression made by the Indian journals which have reached us, and which are served—naturally—by the commercial agencies. In view of the practical cessation of ordinary news during the strike and of the prohibition of ordinary methods of comment, it is not surprising that these agencies repeated the governmental fable that there was grave disorder; such, for example, as would warrant the calling up of three thousand heavily, armed troops and marching them into and about London. Despite an assumption of temperate wording and fair distribution of praise, I wish to run absolutel ycounter to the tenour of these scare-headline, "more rioting" cables.

THE ORDERLY STRIKE.

I am quite aware that Liberals like Commander Kenworthy feed this idea by eulogies of that mad Home Secretary "Jix", in the course of which they say that to him was due no small measure of the success of efforts to keep order during the recent general strike. Personally I say the disorder was a myth; there was the most perfect self-control, the only real assurance of public order. While I certainly understand that "Jix" issued strong orders to the special constables to avoid all provocative action, the very presence of hundreds of cudgelmen forcing themselves into quiet crowds assembled in the customary way peaceably to discuss the news and purpose of the strike, was in itself provocative. I was present when unnecessary interference with the public was followed by very brutal batoning, and it was accompanied by language which, coming from alleged sprigs of the middle classes, revealed depths of soiled imagination in that part of the community.

In the greater number of places and cases the two forces of law (Emergency Act law and British common law) did not come into conflict. It may be that "Jix" asked the bobbies to keep cool. I have no doubt very strong orders were given that the tanks and armoured cars were not really to fire down London streets. Small wonder; the people who could unchain such an incitement to civil war had perforce to see that the forces did not run amok. But the crime of it was here:—There are mad men in all ranks; one such might have been found who when called by a constable a "F——bastard," a remark I myself over heard, would have shot him. If only one such case had happened, the lethal machinery provided for the preservation of Emergency Power Law would have disclosed its old traditional functions and unloosed hell on London.

The strikers, however, displayed the courage that is nobler than the insanity of revenge or martyrdom, the power to stand and smile, or stand and do nothing whatever. On the printed confession of some of the municipalities (not all of a Labour or Radical complexion; for example, Holborn was one) the conduct of the population called for entire praise, the charges for rioting being in some localities nil.

THE PROSECUTIONS.

Where, on the other hand, there were arrests and charges on grounds connected with the strike, these were in many cases merely for the use of language likely to lead (not to a "breach of the peace") but to civil disaffection! In other cases language was translated by the police, the final arbiters as to prosecutions, as "seditious," and had become so only under the Emergency Powers Regulations. In the case of Battersea, where a certain haul of strike leaders was made by the police, Mr. Councr. Andrews was among those charged. On appearing in court, the magistrate ignored the police evidence, as the defence was so palpably correct; and the "prisoner" was discharged. Yet he forms one of the terrible list of "1760 charges in England and Wales." As to the reply, that there were certain districts such as the docks which were scene of disorder the borough of Stepney had no riots or disturbance whatever. That is attributed by Mr. Scurr (Labour member for Mile-End) to the fact that the strike was conducted by the Stepney Trades Council, called, during the strike, the "Stepney Council of Action." So even the use of a name now denounced by the (emergency) law and order Press as "Bolshevist," resulted in no prosecutions in Stepney. Stepney is not represented in Parliament by a Communist. North Battersea is. Battersea Trades Council set up a "Council of Action" for the conduct of the strike. Battersea got a good dose of prosecutions, which, added to the fact that Mr. Saklatvala had been previously disposed of on a seditious language charge, was calculated to have shattered the organisation. But it did nothing of the sort. The spirit of the strikers was too sound and strong; and their friends were too staunch.

So there were 1760 prosecutions in England and Wales, and this was originally declared to be a proof of outrageous lawlessness. Now it has been referred to as if it were "only" 1760. Whether it is regarded as a light or a heavy list, it is most interesting to follow the official analysis. "Only" 629 were imprisoned. The outrageous crimes of 638 were regarded by the pillars of Society as deserving only of a fine, while 365 were discharged, bound over, or otherwise released.

FUNCTION OF EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

A very bad feature is that this abominable Emergency Law still operates, and the Home Secretary refuses to end it. There is, one is reminded, a miners' dispute still proceeding and "Feelings have not altogether died down." One example of the application of these sentiments was afforded on Tuesday. A general meeting was called in Battersea Town Hall 'wonderful what attention is concentrated on Battersea!' by the Minority Movement, a trade union movement for "gingering up" the trade union leaders. Mr. Tom Mann and others were announced to speak. Shortly before the meeting, it was announced that the local police had received an order from the Commissioner of Police acting under the authority of the Home Secretary, prohibiting the meeting to be held there " or in any other place," for which action these blessed English Regulations require no reasons to be afforded.

The object of the meeting was to support the miners in their resistance to wage reduction and increase of hours. The Regulations, which previously impeded the work of the general strike are now necessary to impede the work of those who want to help the miners to win.

THE SURRENDER OF ABDUL KERIM.

The raw statement of last Thursday that Abdul Kerim had surrendered to the French has caused such consternation among the pro-Riffian ranks that a feeling was manifested to throw up further propaganda altogether. This absurd idea was, of course unwittingly, fed to some extent by the public expression of prominent men on the collapse, catostrophe etc. Even the touching letter of Captain Canning, which follows, gave some colour to the idea that "all is lost save honour." It seems that if the chivalrous Spaniards get their hands on the man they could not conquer, they will see if they cannot soil his honour or do something nice and mediaeval to him. It will certainly be a scandal and an act of the greatest stupidity if the French give up their prisoner to these creatures. The letter from Capt. Canning ran as follows: The Chairman of the Riff Committee:—

To the Members of the Riff Committee and all sympathisers with the Committee's aims.

The long and arduous struggle of the Riff tribes for independence or for autonomy has terminated. Abdul Kerim, their brave leader, has succumbed to the mass of scientific force which civilised Europe has been enabled to concentrate against him and his people. The time and toil which I have given to this cause have been of no avail; likewise all your support so freely given has proved incapable of bringing success to the cause for which we have laboured, either in the humanitarian or political aspects. Liberty has again been trampled upon and a noble leader crushed by armed force.

In his defeat Abd-el-Kerim will be the subject for many calumnies and for numerous false accusations from the pens of petty or servile journalists. Such a lofty character, however, such a beloved leader, such an inspiring patriot cannot be besmirched by low and worthless individuals:—"He has outsoared envy and calumny,"—the "carrion kites" cannot attain him. I, myself, am probably in as good a position as the majority of people to know the intricate details surrounding the various peace efforts, the outlook of the Riff leader and the character of the struggle. I have no hesitation in affirming that the late Riff chieftain was an example of the most unselfish patriotism and of the purest devotion to the cause of his country and his people. I found no overweening ambition nor outrageous demands, but only the simple wish to obtain a more or less independent form of government for his countrymen and to live at peace with his neighbours. I have no regrets for my participation in the Riff cause; I lament alone my narrow failure to achieve a just settlement by peaceful methods in December 1925. I hope you will permit me to thank you most deeply for all your active support and moral aid during the last year. We have failed; and it is a sorrowful admission. The Riff leader marches to his exile and the Riff people will be subjected to alien rule. We can only hope that his exile will not be made too harsh by France and that Spain will respect the customs and religion of the Riffi. I can see among the hills and valleys of that country over which I have passed and in the hearts of the people themselves

"Lost Echo sits amid the voiceless mountains,
And feeds her grief with his remembered lay."

R. GORDON CANNING.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

By Friday evening last the feelings that had been so overwhelmed by the calamity of the Riff leader's surrender had been brought into a calmer condition, to which may be attributed the resolution of the Riff Committee on that evening to continue working, even though the programme of work may have to be amended. On the same morning was issued the following statement of the Riff situation, by Mr. Field, the Secretary:—

"Do not Disband.—There is more need than ever for a Committee to defend the Riff, when the Riff cannot effectively defend itself. True, we are suffering from a terrible and disastrous blow. The Press tell us that a 'twenty-two years fight is concluded.' That is, dating from the infamous partition of Morocco in total disregard of the wishes of the in-

(Continued on page 10.)

"MENTALLY UNHINGED."

POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK.

DR. KITCHLEW'S ACCUSATIONS AGAINST LEADERS

RANGPUR, June 25.

At the invitation of the local Bar Association, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew came to the Bar Library and spoke to the members for about an hour on Hindu-Muslim unity. Deploring the present estrangement of feeling between the two communities, he said that the leaders had been mentally unhinged after the communal riots of Calcutta. "It pained me," said he, "to find that even a staunch Nationalist Hindu leader characterised the Sikh procession as a triumph for the Hindus, while in reality it was a triumph for the bayonets of the bureaucracy."

SWARAJ—A MERE TALK.

Each party is trying to fix the blame on the other, but as a Nationalist he felt that both were to blame. The Hindus were more to blame since being more educated, advanced, and highly placed in life, they were expected to show more self-sacrifice and liberality of outlook. "Swaraj" he said 'is a mere talk without Hindu-Muslim unity." Neither community could afford to alienate the sympathy of the other and yet win Swaraj. The present quarrel over religious rights was merely on the surface of things.

THE REAL REASON.

The real trouble was political. It began in his province when more representation on public bodies was sought to be given to the Mahomedans. It began in Bengal, he understood, with the Pact. Personally he did not believe that the representation in Councils would bring any community nearer to the goal. But every nationalist ought to endeavour that these petty things did not become the apple of discord between the two communities. It was unfortunate, however, that in this sordid scramble neither party was patriotic enough to sacrifice anything in the interest of unity and good will between the communities.

WHAT OFFENDS THE MUSLIMS.

Then there were other things that offended the Muslims. The Suddhi and Sangathan movements were quite laudable if carried on in proper spirit. The speaker personally was prepared to support the Sangathan movement. But apparently the Suddhi movement was started out of a fear that the Hindus were losing in numbers and were thereby being politically enfeebled. Similarly the Sangathan movement sprang out of an unhealthy rivalry with the Muslims. The up-country Hindus were communally aggressive and even Mahatma Gandhi admitted, as much at least, with regard to the Arya Samajists.

READY TO FIGHT FOR COUNTRY.

It was this aggressiveness in these movements that awakened the fighting spirit among the Muslims. The Mahomedans were ready to fight for the country's cause shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus. Only they could feel that they stood to gain something as a result of the fight. They have fought in the past during the Satyagraha and the non-cooperation movements because they could trust the Hindu leaders of those movements. It was for the Hindus to show a spirit of conciliation and take them back into their confidence. As to matters like music before mosques, and cow sacrifices the best policy was to leave them to the good sense of the other party. Attempts to impose these things by coercion only led to failure and bitterness. An alternative was to settle matters by arbitration in a round table conference of the leaders of both communities in a spirit of give and take.—A. P.

ECHO OF CALCUTTA RIOTS.

TWO HINDUS CHARGED WITH MURDER

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Yet another murder case arising out of the communal riots in Calcutta came up for hearing at the High Court sessions before Mr. Justice Duval and a special jury. In this case two Hindus were charged with murder, culpable homicide and grievous hurt in connection with the death of a Mahomedan who was mercilessly assaulted by a party of Hindus as the result of which he died in hospital. The hearing is proceeding.—A. P.

SHOPS RE-OPEN.

DELHI, June 26.

The communal situation here is almost normal. So far there has been no further disturbance, and things are settling down. Practically all shops in the city have bten opened. The military, however, is still guarding the main centres of the town.—A.P

MISCHIEF MONGERS BUSY

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Nitric acid was thrown into a motor car owned by a Hindu in the Central Avenue this afternoon resulting in a portion of the hood being burnt; but no injury was caused to the occupants of the car. Some Hindus were dancing in front of the Hindu School in Mechuabazar Street which provoked the local Mahomedans who attempted to rush into the school premises, but dispersed on the arrival of the police. It is further reported that a Hindu was stabbed last night while passing in front of the Nokoda Mosque. He was immediately removed to hospital where he is under treatment.—A. P.

AN ICECREAM TRAGEDY

WHOLE FAMILY POISONED

ONE MEMBER SUCCUMBS

Eight members of the Lentin family residing at Naigaum Road, Bombay, were overtaken by a sudden illness on Saturday after partaking of icecream prepared in their own house. The illness grew serious, and all of them were removed to Dr. Masina's Hospital, under medical advice. Mr. Fardunji Hirjibhai Lentin (26), one of the patients, succumbed on Saturday noon.

FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

THOUSANDS OF CATTLE STARVING

WADHWAN CAMP, June 26.

The Honorary Secretary Seva Samaj, Wadhwan Camp, writes:—

Serious scarcity of fodder and water prevails in this part of Kathiawar. Thousands of cattle, mostly cows, are starving. The situation is simply heart-rendering. Immediate relief very urgently needed. The Seva Samaj is doing its utmost to cope with the situation with outside assistance. Charitably disposed persons have already subscribed liberally but more money and grass are still badly needed. The Samaj earnestly appeals for help. Subscriptions may be sent to the President, Mr. Mohanlal, Bar-at-Law or to Sheth Pana chand Thakersi, the Treasurer.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES.

CEYLON RESIDENTS' ENDOWMENT

LONDON, June 25.

Mr. Ormsby Gore unveiling the tablet commemorating a endowment of a bed in the Hospital for Tropical diseases by the residents of Ceylon said that still much had to be done with regard to public health in London. The leeway made up in the tropics was simply gigantic and it was gratifying to note that residents of Ceylon were supporting the good work so generously. The bed had been endowed as a mark of appreciation of the part sailors played in the seaborne trade of the Island.—Reuter's Special.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

TO ASSIST BRITISH EXPORTERS

LONDON, June 25.

The Department of Overseas Trade is about to take an important step with a view to assisting British exporters to extend their trade with Australasia, Malaya, Ceylon and elsewhere, especially heavy engineering trades where long credit is demanded.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade, announcing this at luncheon in the Constitutional Club, said that the Department would grant insurance to British exporters to cover them against risk of loss by bad debts in export market and that printed conditions would be issued in a few days.—Reuter's Special.

PIR GULAM MUJADID.

TRIAL BEGINS AT HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 26.

Proceedings under Sections 332 and 333 against Pir Ghulam Musjid one of the 10 accused in what is known as the Ali Brothers trial, opened yesterday in the City Magistrate's Court. The Court room was crowded with the Pir's followers.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PIR.

The Pir is being prosecuted for the alleged offence of illegally keeping in confinement and assaulting a police constable at Matiari during the encampment of Police Superintendent. The constable it is alleged went at a late hour of the night to engage camels from near the Pir's residence for the Police official. Camelmen are alleged to have bound and assaulted the constable at the instance of the Pir.

On a complaint being made to the Superintendent of Police the Pir was arrested by the Superintendent himself who personally motored to the Pir's residence to fetch him to the police station and challenged him under Section 323 and 332. The Pir was kept in police lock up for some time and released on bail on necessary sureties being furnished. It transpired that one camelman who was subsequently arrested for the same offence died of pneumonia during police confinement in civil hospital.

DEFENCE STORY.

The defence story is that whole story has been fabricated against the Pir because of his being a Non-Co-operator and a Khilafatist, that on the contrary it was the police constable who assaulted the camelmen especially Krir who is alleged to have died as result of injuries received.

Prosecution evidence is being recorded.—A. P.

"ASSERT YOURSELF"

MOTTO OF INDIAN WOMEN'S 'VARSITY.

SIR M. JOSHI'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

An interesting academic function took place on Sunday evening in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall when Sir M. B. Chaubal, Chancellor of Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian University for Women, Poona, conferred degrees upon the successful candidates before a large and representative gathering. Among those present were Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Shams-ul-Ulema Dr. J. J. Mody, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dr. M. B. Velker, Mr. A. J. Madan, Principal, M. L. Tannan, Mr. M. R. Jayker and others.

At the outset the Registrar of the University presented the report of the examinations held in March 1926. The Chancellor then conferred the degrees upon successful candidates and distributed the diplomas.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

Sir Moropant V Joshi in the course of his address said:—

A University may be judged by the ideals it holds up to its alumni. It may also be judged by the inspiration to achievement in life, supplied by the teachings and personal contact of teachers in the University. The Indian Women's University was founded by no means as a rival institution to existing Universities in this country. The Maharatta country is a non-purdah country and a considerable number of girl students have been taking advantage of the collegiate institutions in Arts, Medicine and a few in Law. The Indian Women's University is at present being availed of by female students of this province and 'prima facie' the need of such an institution at any rate in this province seems open to question. The University however appeals to a larger circle of women students outside this province, and courses in different vernaculars such as Marathi, Gujrati, Hindi and Urdu are already laid down.

MORE JOYFUL LIFE FOR WOMAN.

A notable departure has also been made in this University by way of equipping Indian women with knowledge that will make them not only good citizens but will suffice for all calls on womanhood. Unlike European countries where the economic independence of women is a matter of daily growth as a challenge to the male monopoly of effort and achievement, almost every woman here gets a chance to get married and be settled in life. An Indian woman must for the present at any rate be fully qualified to be a citizen, a wife, a householder and mother. Without unduly disparaging the education given to women students in the existing Universities, it may safely be said that the education now imparted in other Universities falls far short of the present needs of Indian women's life careers. Judged by the first test the Indian Women's University upholds the best in Indian culture and tradition and equips its students with knowledge that supplies a basis for a larger fuller and more joyful life for Indian womanhood. The Indian women like all things Indian is not a *tabula rasa* and the system of education adopted in the new University is calculated to utilise and build upon what is best in her life and character.

The Indian Women's University has also another value as an experiment in Indian women's education. The stereo-typed methods and subjects in existing Universities leave no room for experiment. Indian women like Indian men take advantage of existing institutions inadequate as these are to prepare men and women for a fuller life. But an experiment on other lines was needed. Does the Indian womanhood want a kind of education such as is now offered in the Indian Women's University? Have the public by now demonstrated that there is need for change in the existing type of female education? Judged by figures it may safely be said that there is a slow but tangible growing realization of the need for such a change.

A PROGRESSIVE GROWTH.

There were 4 girls in the New College nine years ago; now in 1926 the number is 40. The number taking secondary education leading upto the Matric course for entering the new University College has risen from 400 in 1916 to 1,000 in 1926. The number of persons who subscribe to the funds of the University is nearly 2,800. The income is nearly 40,000 besides Rs. 52,500 from Sir Vithaldas' gift. When it is remembered that the Indian Women's University is not yet recognized by the Government and its graduates thus bear no Government hall-mark and have little economic value, the number of women that respond to the new methods and ideals of teaching are encouraging.

WHERE WOMEN'S 'VARSITY SCORES.

The Indian Women's University while retaining English as a compulsory subject right till the final degree in college does not unduly emphasize an efficiency in English. The knowledge of English even for men has at present a fictitious importance. It is political necessity a necessary concomitant of foreign domination. The graduate of the Indian Women's University has a very fair knowledge of English enough to open out the vast treasures of knowledge attainable through the English language. The subject is compulsory all through and the knowledge imparted is quite enough for all practical purposes. At the same time a graduate of this University knows the vernacular far better than the ordinary College graduate and has a good knowledge of History, Sociology, Domestic Science, all these subjects being compulsory. A Graduate of this University is a product better equipped for the battle of life than an ordinary graduate of existing Universities.

FOR EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN.

Self-suppression has been long the bane of Indian womanhood. The whole social environment has tended to that result—not excluding an unconscious bias to that end in the Indian woman herself. Your present University is an attempt, a bold and courageous attempt to give the women of India a free scope for self-expression and even for self-assertion. Indeed, this is part of the movement for emancipation of the women all the wide world over and you may rejoice that the people who have consecrated their lives by service to the Motherland like Prof. Karve and others and those that have been inspired to endow this University like Sir Vithaldas Thackersey have chosen this method for the uplift of half the humanity in India.

PARTING ADVICE.

Before I conclude I would like to give you some friendly advice. I would ask you and all every one of you to have a chart for your own lives. Whatever you do you must do it with all your heart and use your opportunities to the full. Every son and daughter of India has a deep subconsciousness that India has a message for the world—that the somnolescent East may yet teach the frenzied West. The world is getting tired of its shows and unrealities it is seeking peace and salvation beyond the Babel of warring creeds. We all trusts that a world religion making the world a haven of rest and peace for all will yet be given by India. Towards that consummation, you, as humble workers in the field may take your own share and your successors will be ther to realize the dream—a proud achievement for the human race.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF KARACHI JOURNALISTS.

TO REMOVE COMMUNAL MISUNDERSTANDING

KARACHI June 25.

Journalists of Karachi met last evening and resolved to call a conference on July 11th, of all newspaper editors and professional journalists in Sindh to remove the causes of communal ill-feelings and tension and promote harmony and goodwill between all the communities as far as it lies within their power to do so.

Everyone present agreed that the fogs of misunderstanding had become thicker during recent times owing to some local but more to some all-India causes and that they should exert themselves to their utmost to dispel them. They felt that the vernacular papers had great potentiality for good or evil and that their editors should be brought together to promote a better understanding between Hindus and Muslims.—Free Press.

ANOTHER VERSION.

KARACHI, June 25.

At the invitation of Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.C., the editors and representatives of six leading local newspapers met in conference this afternoon to endeavour to discover a means to fight the present communal bugbear which was disturbing the life of the Province. A lengthy debate ensued and it was eventually decided that a Conference of all newspapers in Sindh should be held in Karachi, on July 11th with a view to forming an association of newspapers. A code of ethics will then be drawn up and every member of the Association will be under an obligation to act strictly in accordance with the code.

The principal articles of the Code will demand that all news of communal ill feeling or disturbance shall be verified before publication. News bearing even a tinge of communal bias shall be rigorously censored. All comments upon such news shall be fair. No views or articles shall be published which are likely to cause a state of communal tension. Every effort shall be made to discredit communal agitators of either community by the combined action of all the newspapers concerned.—A. P.

MAHARANA PRATAPSINGH OF MEWAR

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

BENARES, June 25.

Under the auspices of the Kashi Seva Mandal, the birthday anniversary of Maharana Pratapsingh of Mewar was celebrated last evening under the prtsidency of Maharajkumar of Moktagacha. After prayers had been recited by two boys in Sanskrit, one of the members gave a brief sketch of th greatest Sasodia ruler's life closely following Todd's Annals of Rajasthan. He was followed by Rai Sahib S. P. Sanyal who in a brief speech pointed out the three chief lessons he drew from their hero's life sketch, viz., his devotion to duty or dharma, his patriotism or love of Mewar and his dogged determination and stern self-discipline. A painting of the Maharana lent by the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal was also exhibited.—A. P.

KARACHI PORT TRUST

EUROPEAN TRUSTEES' PARTIALITY

KARACHI, June 26.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta at a meeting of the Karachi Port Trust moved that no amount exceeding twenty lakhs be invested in any one bank at a time and that until such limit is reached the investment be made in a bank quoting the best rate. Mr. Harichnadrarai Vishindas supported Mr. Mehta, but the resolution was negatived, all seven European Port Trustees, including the Chairman, voting against the proposition, which was strongly supported by the five Indian Port Trustees. By the same majority the Karachi Port Trust resolved to add four banks in England, namely Provincial, Midland, Barclay and the Westminster Banks to the list of approved bankers of the Port Trust.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta's resolution aimed at inducing the Karachi Port Trust to deposit money with the Indian Banks.—Free Press.

THE BOLSHEVIST BOGEY.

CONSERVATIVES LET OFF STEAM.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS AGAIN.

A NOISY SCENE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 25.

There was a lively debate to-day in the House of Commons which was attended by Mr. Saklatvala who was released from prison this morning and was loudly cheered by Labour members.

Commander Locker Lampson initiating the debate denounced Bolshevists for repudiating their debts and confiscating the property of British nationals many of whom had been imprisoned, beaten and murdered and mentioned that one of them whom Bolshevists had blinded was sitting in the gallery. Commander Lampson said:—"We must cease to make freeborn Englishmen helots of a slave state." (Prolonged Conservative cheers).

Mr. Ponsonby (Labour) denounced the language used by Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill in their recent anti-Russian speeches and appealed to Sir A. Chamberlain to try to renew friendly Anglo-Russian relations.

Mr. Lloyd-George contended that disapproval of Bolshevism was no reason for breaking off diplomatic relations and cancelling Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement.

Mr. Hilton Young expressed an opinion that it would be a very great mistake if we break off relations with Russia.

Sir Frank Nelson, who was a member of the Party of Conservative members who had recently visited Russia, strongly opposed breaking off of relations and closing up of the Trade Delegation.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald appealed for an extension of the Trade Agreement.

CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

Sir A. Chamberlain replying to the debate unhesitatingly declared that the Government was entitled to complain against Soviet actions, but he considered that it was not wise to break off relations with Russia and terminate the Trade Agreement. He believed that breaking off of the existing relations was useless and it would weaken our ability to fight disorder or revolution within our own borders and increase fear of European instability. Referring to money sent from Russia, Sir A. Chamberlain said that Soviet Government could not have found a worse field to invest their money in a revolution than among the workers of Britain.—Reuter.

A NOISY SCENE

LONDON, June 25.

At the conclusion of Sir A. Chamberlain's speech Labourities created disorder by objecting to the Deputy Speaker's calling on another Government member instead of a Labourite. After the scene had lasted five minutes the sitting was suspended whereupon day's business was terminated.—Reuter.

"FORWARD" ENTERS THE LISTS

OUT TO FIGHT FREEDOM'S BATTLE

CALCUTTA, June 25.

"Forward" to-day in a leading article headed "Ourselves" criticises Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta's manifesto and writes:—"Daily bolder of step, daily keener in resolve, daily nearer the goal that was the "mantra" which "Forward" was taught to utter on the day of its birth and it was out to strive, and strive incessantly to shake off the political inertia and to exorcise self-witchery to which the soul of India had fallen a prey. The milestones in its career have been hope, not caution nor expediency. "Forward" has known no liturgy. It has not been attracted to tinfoil. It hates sophism."

After explaining its creed and putting a number of questions to Mr. Sen Gupta and stating that "Forward" believes in march ahead, it concludes: "Freedom's battle is rarely won or lost by a coup. The temple of Swaraj is open to those who come not with faith alone in this or in that idol that has been set up but with a desire to worship "Bande Mataram."—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU AND MR. IYENGAR

TO BE IN CALCUTTA ON MISSION OF PEACE

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar are expected to arrive in Calcutta on July 3, presumably to compose the difference between the two wings of the Bengal Swaraj Party.—Free Press.

ALIPORE JAIL MURDER

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF APPEAL

CALCUTTA, June 25.

It is understood that an application for admission of an appeal on behalf of Harinarayan Chanda and nine other Bengali youths against their convictions and sentence by the Special Tribunal on the charge of murdering Rai Bahadur Bhupendranath Chatterjee, Special Superintendent, Intelligence Branch, in the Alipore Central Jail, was filed to-day by Mr. A. C. Mukherjee.—Free Press.

DESHBANDHU'S SON DEAD

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The death occurred at midnight yesterday in Calcutta of Chira Ranjan Das, the only son of the late C. R. Das.—A. P.

(Mr. Chira Ranjan Das, it will be remembered, was one of the Volunteers during the trying days of the Non-Co-operation movement, and was arrested and sent to jail.)

RAWALPINDI KIDNAPPING CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED

RAWALPINDI, June 25.

The Additional District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, has framed charges under Sections 307, 366 and 394 I.P.C. against two Mahomedans Ilahdin of Dhok Jujar and Gulab of Chur Tehsil, who are being prosecuted before his court for the alleged offence of kidnapping a Hindu lady, Kansadevi, the wife of one Melaram on the night of the disturbance at Rawalpindi.

Mussammat Kansadevi who was produced as the first prosecution witness in her evidence stated that on the night of 14th June when the house in which she lived had been set on fire by a mob, she accompanied by her husband left it with her baby child to seek shelter in a small garden near by. When they reached there a number of Mahomedans jumped upon them. The accused Ilahdin seized her by her arm while the accused Gulab forcibly snatched away her baby and threw it into a ditch. She was then dragged to Dhok Gujar where she was deprived of her ornaments and clothes and locked up in a room until she was rescued by a Sikh with the assistance of the villagers the next morning. The witness identified both the accused in the court. Mahomed Bux, prosecution witness stated that the lady was rescued by him from the house of Ilahdin. The accused questioned by the court denied any knowledge of the affair and said that the case had been got up against him by his enemies. The accused Gulab also denied any knowledge of the incident.—A. P.

A TURN IN THE CASE

RAWALPINDI, June 25.

(Delayed in transmission).

At the resumed hearing on 24th of case against Ilahdin and Gulab for the alleged kidnapping of a Hindu lady Kansadevi Chano a prosecution witness under further cross examination by defence counsel recanted her previous day's statement incriminating the accused and said that the statement was made under pressure of the police. The witness was bound over for Rs. 1,000 under Section 192 C.P.C. for making false statement on solemn affirmation. At this stage defence counsel applied for stay of proceedings pending the application for transfer of case to the Court of the District Magistrate. The application was rejected by the Court. Defence counsel then asked for Court's leave to apply to the High Court for transfer of case. The leave was granted and the case was adjourned till 29th June.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The oath of allegiance of office and secrecy was administered at Rangoon to the Hon J. A. Maung Gyi, the new Home Member, by the Governor of Burma in the presence of the Finance Member and the Chief Secretary.—A. P.

The Venerable Archdeacon H. C. Loasby after nearly 20 years of service in South India left Madras on Friday night with Mrs. Loasby for Bombay en route to London.—A. P.

PRESS IN INDIA.

MR. GOSWAMI ON ITS POTENTIALITY.

CALCUTTA, June 26.

A large number of delegates from different parts of India attended the first All-India Press Employees' Conference presided over by Mr. T. Goswami this evening.

A THING TO BE PROUD OF.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., in the course of his speech said the word "Press" brought to their minds two of the most important features of modern civilised life—books and newspapers. The press was above all the medium for the expression of current and prevalent opinions. It undoubtedly was a power in the land—a power for good and for evil, a power which carried with it great duties and serious responsibilities. The press was the Parliament in which divergent views were discussed and contentious issues were decided. It had also the function of concentrating national opinion on vital immediate problems. People were so used to newspapers that they often did not think what a tremendous organisation of labour, physical and mental, was represented by them. An entire industrial revolution was exploited in the production and circulation of what had become the necessary pabulum accompanying their morning tea. They might on the whole congratulate themselves on the history of the periodical press in India. They depended on machinery from abroad. They had, to a large extent, copied methods of production from the West, but they had so far avoided the extremity of pandering to the lowest instincts of men and women, which had made newspapers a social problem in Europe and America.

OH FOR A DESPOT OF JOURNALISM!

A partisan press seemed to be an inevitable concomitant of the artificial parliamentary form of Government. "I have often wished", continued Mr. Goswami, "as many people cannot but wish, worried by the monotonous intolerance of opposing political factions, daily displayed through their newspapers, that some benevolent despot of journalism may arise and with his wand uplifted cry truce to the strifes and promulgate impartial judgment on men and manners. This ideal, however, ceases to appeal to me when I realise that we cannot build up a healthy nation by spoon-feeding it on peptonised opinions, however benevolent and free from rancour and malice. Our prejudices, and our passions are real. They belong to life and therefore to reality and true freedom. Intellectual as well as civil freedom, is based on controversy. Democracy must bring affairs of the State to the door of everybody, but it can only do so by teaching the people to argue and to discuss."

PLACE IN SOCIETY.

After referring briefly to the liberty of the Press and some of the eminent journalists in India such as Tilak and Gandhi, Mr. Goswami concluded: "Your function in the scheme of our social and civil life is too important to be ignored and your numbers carry the potentiality of power which I sincerely hope you will accumulate and conserve for the magnification of the dignity of labour, believing that power to strike is only dissipated by futile displays of force."—

Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose, Chairman of Reception Committee of Press Employees Conference in the course of his address dwelt at length on printing industry and piece system that was in vogue in Government printing presses in Calcutta, Simla, and Delhi. He referred to agitation conducted by Press Employees Association of Calcutta resulting in grant of certain concessions to them but he pointed out that process of giving effect to these concessions them. It was open secret, remarked Mr. Bose, that much work that could be done in Government of India Press was given out on contract thus rendering large number of piece-workers idle. He said that this was being done in interest of British manufacturer and he asked Government to consider if it was not inhuman to deprive poor people of their job.

Several speakers including Mr. Bipinchandra Pal, Mr. Syamsundar Chakravarti, Srimati Sarala Devi, Mrs. Santoshkumari Gupta and Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury and Mr Y C Ariff having addressed the gathering, the conference of the Press Employees adjourned till to-morrow when resolutions will be adopted.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

After the presidential address the Subjects Committee discussed draft resolutions. Of the resolutions to be considered at to-morrow's meeting the most important one, urges the Government of India to take steps for the exemption of the printers of newspapers from liability for what appears in the paper in view of the fact that the Editor is primarily responsible for its contents. The Conference will also consider a proposal to organise unions of press employees.—A. P.

POONA TO PRESENT ADDRESS TO VICEROY

POONA CITY, June 26.

The Poona City Municipality at a meeting of its general body passed a resolution by a majority, voting an address of welcome to the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Poona in the third week of July. A committee has been appointed to draft the address and look after other arrangements.—A. P.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' CONFERENCE

LAHORE, June 25.

The Organisation Committee of the Political Sufferers' Conference met at Lahore on 23rd and 24th June when the draft constitution of the Conference was submitted by Swami Govindanand for discussion. Organisation of the entire body of political sufferers in the country has been decided upon as the object of the Conference. The Committee will again meet to-day to consider the proposal for opening an Ashram for the training of political sufferers and other proposal for helping them.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT

PRINCIPAL DHRUVA ON ITS NEED

MR. B. J. DESAI SOUNDS A NOTE OF WARNING

"University for Gujrat" was the theme of a very impressive and instructive speech delivered by Principal Anandshanker B. Dhruva, the pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Benares University at a public meeting held in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday evening. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Gujrat Mandal. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai the Ag. Advocate General of Bombay presided.

In introducing the speaker of the evening, the Chairman described the speaker as one of the really best teachers he had ever come across. He did not desire to speak anything on the subject before the principal had had his say but he only expressed a hope that when the Gujrat University was established, the speaker of the evening would leave Benares and take care of the new University.

ONE OF THE REASONS.

Principal Dhruva, at the outset referred to a question put to him by Dr. Paranjpye as a member of the University Reforms Committee. Dr. Paranjpye had asked him as to whether there would be sufficient attendance for holding a Senate meeting in Ahmedabad. The question, though seemingly out of place, had reminded him of the responsibility of Gujrat which was backward than Maharashtra in the matter of education. But it had also reminded him that if for no other reason Dr. Paranjpye's question alone was a sufficient reason for Gujrat having a University of her own. It was unfair to Bombay to send lots of students for education year after year. The University of Bombay had been overburdened and it would be only in the interests of Bombay to lighten its burden by establishing separate universities for Gujrat and Maharashtra.

UNIVERSITY—A HARMONIZING FORCE.

Continuing, the Principal said, that Universities in India were yet in childhood, and in the circumstances, the Gujrat University might not perhaps have any specialities in the beginning as specialities were not born, but were only created by and by. The speaker, then referred to the development of Universities in England and the efforts made there for national education. It was only for the spread of really national education for preserving the civilization of and for harmonizing the development of all parts of the country that a University for Gujrat was inevitably necessary.

MEDIUM OF EDUCATION.

Referring to the medium of education, the speaker had no doubt that the practice of teaching through the vernaculars would be followed in the Arts and Science colleges upto B.A. and B.Sc. degrees although the text books would be in English. But for the post-graduate courses the medium of imparting education would be English. The one difficulty arising out of that was that the professors to be employed would have to be all thoroughly Gujrati knowing.

CONSTITUTION OF UNIVERSITY.

Principal Dhruva then referred to the constitution of the proposed University. He compared the conditions of Gujrat with Agra and said that the constitution of the Agra University could be more advantageously referred to. Of course the constitution would finally be adopted by the Bombay Legislature, but it was necessary to mention that the University was not to be an ordinary examining institution, but a chartered University, unitary, residential as well as affiliating. It must try to have colleges for different subjects such as agriculture, medicine, commerce, Geology, Mining, Engineering, Economics, Forestry, Chemistry, etc. In the end the speaker asked his audience not to make a poor show of their University but finance the institution properly to make it a real success.

NOTE OF WARNING.

The Chairman in his concluding speech sounded a note of warning by asking his audience not to be led away merely by provincialism or provincial patriotism and ignore the responsibilities in undertaking such a huge work. The idea in having a separate University for Gujrat could only be one of being useful in the advancement of education in India.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks for the speaker and the chairman.

CONCILIATION BOARD AT LYALLPUR.

LYALLPUR, June 25.

An intercommunal conciliation board has been established at Lyallpur under the auspices of the local City Congress Committee. 21 leading Hindus, Sikhs and Mussalmans have joined the Board as members.—A. P.

SETTING UP A NEW ORDER

LONDON, June 25.

Paris.—An early indication of M. Caillaux's intention to seek new brooms is given in a draft decree replacing M. Robeneau, Governor of Banque de France and M. Bymoreau, who is at present Director of Banque D'Algerie.—Reuter.

...E WEATHER.

...SOON EXTENDS

...HER RAINFALL

SIMLA, June 27.

...as extended into the ...on. ...east India. A slow de... ...arently formed on the south ... moving probably in some ...on. Rainfall has been near... ...wer Burma, Bengal, Konkan, ...ocal in Upper Burma, Assam, ...Bombay Deccan, Mysore, the ...an. A few falls occurred in ...erat and Hyderabad.

...mounts are Tavoy three inches, ...sland one, Toungoo one ...i, Kyaukpyu one, Akyab four, ...tkyina two, Cherapunji nine, Darjeeling, Chittagong one, Barisal two, Ratnagiri four, Mangalore, Aurangabad two. The temperature is markedly above normal in the Gangetic plain and central parts of the country.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake Report:—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about two thousand six hundred miles west of Simla was recorded by local seismographs at twenty-four minutes past one to-day.—A. P.

NOAKHALI CYCLONE

HEAVY DAMAGE

TEN VILLAGES AFFECTED.

NOAKHALI, June 25.

Details now to hand of the recent cyclone which passed over parts of Feni sub-division show that it was in the nature of a tornado. About ten villages that lay on its track were very badly affected. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50,000. Casualties reported are four dead and eighteen injured.

Cholera and influenza are apprehended owing to water scarcity in Noakhali.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 26.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th Jun. 1926	Total since 1st June, 1926	June 1st to 27th June 1924	June 1st to 27th June 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 00	3 40	6 36	24 96
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 03		8 81	25 19
Esplanade (Gok. Toj. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 62	3 33	8 63	
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 26th June 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.613 inches (·028 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.629 inches (·001 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.051
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.5 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.8 " .
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.4 degrees (6.4 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 83.8 degrees (5.3 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 73 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. S.W
Velocity " " 4 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 105 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy = 10) 9
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 3.40 "
" " year 6.49 "
Weather Remarks Thunder and Lightning at distance

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Saturday, the 26th June 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and humanity is in marked defects. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Ambala and Delhi and the maximum alone generally elsewhere. The highest temperature in the province was 111 deg. at Multan and Ambala..

The United Provnces.—Skies are moderately clouded over the extreme east and mostly clear elsewhere. The air is very dry. Temperature was much above normal in the whole area. A maximum temperature of 112 degs. was recorded at both Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over the Sind coast and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in moderate to large defect. Temperature was above normal in most of Rajputana. The thermometer rose to 115 degs. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was considerably in excess in Gujarat and Central India West and moderately so in S. Kathiawar; the minimum also was slightly higher than usual everywhere except in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the north and heavily clouded over the south. The air is very much drier than usual except near the region of rainfall, where humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was nearly 16 degs in excess throughout the province; the minimum also was higher than usual by 10 degs. everywhere outside Berar, where it was slightly in excess. Chanda recorded a maximum temperature of 111 degs.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Temperature continued to be in excess and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 92degs.4 (6 degs. above normal) and a minimum value of 83 degs.8 (5 degs. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.22ins. of rain, Ahmednagar 0.57ins. Poona 0.88ins. Sholapur 1.45ins. Bijapur 1.33ins and Belgaum a light fall. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over east Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the central parts of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was considerably in excess throughout the division and the minimum slightly so at Nizamabad alone.

General Remarks.—Disturbed conditions in the southeast Arabian Sea have induced widespread rain in the south and west of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Deccan and local in Mysore and Berar. The chief amounts besides those mentioned above are Mangalore 0.47", Calicut 2.20", Cochin 3.62," Bellard 1.12", Cuddapah 3.39" and Bangalore 0.77". Temperatures are higher than usual practically throughout the reporting area, the largest excesses being in the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—Extension in the Central Provinces and the Konkan.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 25th June 1926 issued from Simla.

The monsoon is generally weak and dry weather prevails in northern and central India. The conditions are unsettled in the southeast Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Orissa and local in Assam and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Diamond Island four inches; Akyab, Myitkyina two; Silchar one and a half; Jessore, Cuttack one Hukitala one and a half; Calicut three; Kurnool three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF JUNE 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Last 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Nor mal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0	0.11	—0.11	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	0	0.45	—0.45	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	0.89	1.67	—0.78	34.77
Lahore ..	..	0.05	1.29	—1.24	19.02
Hissar ..	..	1.58	1.31	+0.27	14.47
Ambala ..	..	0.05	2.34	—2.29	30.49
Delhi ..	..	0.11	2.12	—2.01	26.84
United Provinces	..				
Agra ..	..	1.04	1.63	—0.59	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	0.20	1.31	—1.11	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	0.59	2.80	—2.21	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	0.27	2.43	—2.16	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	0.26	2.45	—3.19	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0	0.14	—0.14	3.08
Karachi ..	..	0	0.71	—0.71	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	0	1.14	—1.14	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	0.30	1.81	—1.51	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	0.24	1.66	—1.42	24.21
Kotah ..	..	0.11	2.38	—2.27	28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	0	3.28	—3.28	60.76
Kathiawar— ..	..				
Bhuj ..	..	0	1.52	—1.52	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	0	1.35	—1.35	15.52
Veraval ..	..	0.06	4.35	—4.29	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	0	3.53	—3.53	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	0	3.74	—3.74	21.20
para ..	..				
Surat ..	..	0.02	6.72	—6.70	40.90
Ahmedabad ..	..	0	3.61	—3.61	28.83
Deesa ..	..	0	1.43	—1.43	24.70
Contal India W.	..				
Neemuch ..	..	0.01	3.50	—3.29	29.19
Indore ..	..	0.34	4.83	—4.49	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	0.53	5.63	—5.10	55.11
Saugor ..	..	0.85	4.87	—4.02	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	0.88	5.01	—4.13	48.85
Khandwa ..	..	0.16	4.52	—4.36	29.63
Akola ..	0.08	0.47	4.48	—4.01	31.35
Amraoti ..	0.13	1.20	5.35	—4.15	33.05
Nagpur ..	..	0.44	7.44	—7.00	48.97
Chanda ..	..	0.52	6.33	—5.81	51.90
Raipur ..	..				50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	..	3.40	15.61	12.21	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.03	14.67	25.19	10.52	99.98
Mormugao ..	..	19.72	26.64	—6.92	94.95
Karwar ..	0.01	25.93	32.38	—6.45	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	0.22	0.60	3.82	—3.22	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.57	5.08	4.62	+0.46	22.35
Poona ..	0.88	1.66	4.28	—2.62	27.11
Sholapur ..	1.45	4.21	4.14	+0.07	28.45
Bijapur ..	1.33	1.72	3.09	—1.37	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.16	2.46	6.99	—4.53	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.83	2.33	4.76	—1.83	27.53
Nizamabad ..	..	0.18	4.57	—4.39	40.08
Indur ..					
Hyderabad ..	0.03	0.49	3.95	—3.46	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.47	25.11	32.48	—7.37	125.68
Calicut ..	2.20	24.38	30.63	—6.25	117.16
Cochin ..	3.62	30.70	25.18	+5.52	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.06	8.54	12.08	—3.54	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.42	12.34	7.49	+4.85	84.16
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	0.03	3.98	—3.95	41.59
Bellary ..	1.12	1.69	1.65	+0.04	20.51
Cuddapah ..	3.39	3.96	2.58	+1.38	31.23
Madras ..	..	0.40	1.64	—1.24	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.74	1.21	2.59	—1.38	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	0.06	1.50	—1.44	22.29
Trichinopoly	0.07	1.20	1.21	—0.01	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.02	1.06	—1.05	54.98

COMMUNAL TENSION IN BENGAL.

MR. PRITHWIS CHANDRA ROY'S SUGGESTION

CALCUTTA, June 26.

In the course of a lengthy letter addressed to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy surveys the present communal tension in Bengal, and states that as the Bengal Pact has ceased to function, she as the President of the Congress should appoint, at an early date, a mixed commission of Hindus and Muslims to collect all the necessary and available information regarding the various aspects of the present communal tension in the country and to make recommendations to the next session of the Congress towards a satisfactory settlement of the question on the lines of the resolutions of the Unity Conference held at Delhi in September, 1924.

COMING ELECTIONS.

Referring to the coming elections, he states that in view of the breach in the Congress camp in Bengal, Mr. Sen Gupta may not be allowed to nominate candidates on behalf and in the name of the Congress for various constituencies to the Council and the Legislative Assembly. He adds, "I would request you to advise the Working Committees of the All-India Congress Committee to suspend, for this year only, the power which it has vested in the executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to nominate on behalf of the Congress all candidates in Bengal for the next general elections and to appoint a Special Committee consisting of three persons selected from the right and central wings of the Swaraj Party and three from the left and Adamantines with a non-Bengalee President which might be entrusted to do the work." He feels that in no case should the Bengal Pact be considered as a 'sine qua non' of the Congress platform in the province of Bengal. He concludes with a request that if she agrees with his suggestions she might place them before the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, which meets in Calcutta on July 4.—Free Press.

A DISTURBED PUBLIC MEETING

DISPERSED BY THE POLICE

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

A public meeting of the Hindus was held in Manekchowk to-night to protest against the alleged sacrifice of a cow in the mosque opposite Sarangpur gate. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C. presided and while Mr. G. K. Mavlanker, M.L.C. was addressing the meeting a disturbance took place between the Hindus and certain Mahomedans who were present, but before the disturbance could develop, the police intervened and the meeting dispersed peacefully.—A. P.

HARTAL IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

Hindu shops and markets are observing a hartal to-day in pursuance of a pamphlet issued by a certain section of the Hindus of the Sarangpur Bazar. The signatories to the leaflet allege that on Bakr Id day the Muslims slaughtered a cow in a Musjid in the vicinity of the Madhao Bag which they say has been done contrary to usage and practice followed for years.

A mass meeting of Hindus has been convened to meet to-night.—Free Press.

ASKED TO RESIGN

MADRAS CONGRESS MAN'S PLIGHT

MADRAS, June 26.

At a meeing of the City Congress Committee held this evening a resolution was passed calling upon Mr. Chakkarai Chettiar to resign his seat in the Corporation. During the discussion, it was pointed out that Mr. Chakkarai's attitude had recently undergone a hange. Though elected on the Congress ticket his recent speeches have been against the Congress, and in the Corporation he voted sometimes against the party. Mr. Chkkarai was elected to the present seat by the Choolai Division in 1924 on the Congress ticket, and his differences with he Party are reported to have arisen from the date when his claims for presidentship were overlooked last November.—Free Press.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

REGULATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, June 26.

The following communique has been issued with reference to the note to para 3 (D) of the regulatios for the appointment in India of probationers for the Indian Forest Service, in 193.

The following are he universities approved of by the Governor-General in Council.

(A) Indian universities:—Universities of Allahabad Bombay Calcutta, Dacca, Delhi, Lucknow, Madis, Nagpur, Patna, The Punjab, and Ramjon Aligarh Muslim University, Benares Hidu University, Mysore University and Osania University.

(B) English and Welh Universities:—Universities of Birmingam, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Shield and Wales.

Scotch Universities:—Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Irish Universities:—Uversity of Dublin, and (Trinity Colleg, The Queen's University of Belfast.—A P.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

QUESTION OF VERNACULARS AGAIN

CALCUTTA June 26.

Divergent views were expressed on the effect of vernacularisation of matriculation examination at a meeting of the Calcutta University Senate this evening. The new regulations require that candidates shall obtain a certain percentage of total marks in English. An amendment was moved to the new regulations fixing slightly lower percentage for one of the English papers. The amendment was eventually lost and the new regulations were accepted.

Mr. Manmathanath Rai who moved the amendment said that the new regulations would affect a large number of students and he appealed to the Senate not to block the doors of the University against those students.

Principal G. C. Bose said that if the knowledge of English of their boys was bad the knowledge of their vernacular was worse. The object of the vernacularisation was to improve the knowledge of vernacular which would, reflect upon their knowledge of English.

Dr. George Howells was of opinion that the standard of matriculation examination on the whole had greatly deteriorated. He was strongly against the view that the vernacularisation of studies was likely to result in the deterioration in the knowledge of English. His experience was that the boys who had gone through the vernacular system of education before starting at a high school had the elments of independent thought which those who began their studies in a high school did not possess.

The Senate accepted the recommendations of the Syndicate with regard to the establishment of two Chairs to be known respectively as Asutosh Professorship of Sanskrit and Asuthosh Professorship of Islamic Culture.—A. P.

WELL SAID "DITCHER"!

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

In his weekly notes in "Capital" of the last week, "Ditcher" says some home truths about Lord Lytton. Here are some interesting extracts:—

(1) "Lord Lytton's resolution on "Music before Mosques" is bitterly assailed by both Muslims and Hindus as futile and mischievous."

(2) "Is there any reason for Lord Lytton to return to complete a term of office, which broadly speaking has been unhappy for himself, and for the people over whom he was sat to rule?

(3) "It would be fortunate for Bengal, if Lord Lytton did not return"—

True, quite true, Bengal—national Bengal, has long demanded Lord Lytton's recall. Even Anglo-India begins to realize, what a dismal failure his regime has been in Bengal. Will prestige still rule the day? If so, Government will rue the day.

REVISION SETTLEMENT IN INAM VILLAGES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, June 27.

The Bombay Government have intimated the Inamdars' Central Association that in reply to the telegram sent by the Association the Government have decided to introduce revision settlements in Inam villages simultaneously with their introduction in Government villages in which they are due.

SESSIONS JUDGE UPHOLDS CONVICTION

NAGPUR, June 25.

Mr. Prideaux, Additional Judicial Commissioner, admitted the revision petition preferred by Mr. Mujamal Hussain, forest ranger who was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of abduction of a Hindu minor boy aged thirteen. The prosecution alleged that the boy had been enticed from his uncle's house. On appeal the Additional Sessions Judge upheld the conviction and reduced the sentence to six months rigorous imprisonment on the ground that there was no satisfactory proof to show that tht boy was converted to Islam. The defence argued that the boy was taken into the private service of the accused with the knowledge of the Jubbulpore Police believing him to be a major.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

During the year 1925, 1,381 persons were killed by wild animals and snakes in the Bombay Presidency. Of these, snakes alone were responsible for 1,325, as compared with 1,124 in the previous year. The total number of wild animals destroyed was 6,905, as compared with 6,190 in the previous year.

A note issued by the iDirector of Information, Bombay, states:—"Special measures are now being taken to bring as far as possible all Income-tax assessees on the electoral rolls. The Central Board of Revenue has issued revised orders to the Commissioners of Income-tax instructing them to furnish, on request, to officers preparing electoral rolls a list of persons assessed to income-tax, without any additional particulars."

The Chittagong District Conference comes off on July 1. Mr. Sen Gupta has been suggested as the President. Mrs. Naidu and others will attend.—F. P. I.

Speaking at the Y. M. C. A. on child welfare, Dr. Alice M. Edwards said that the high infantile mortality in India was caused through poverty, ill-feeding, and ignorance. In England and Wales the death-rate of infants was 80 per thousand. Madras, he said, was the most enlightened town in India so far as the study of infant welfare was concerned.—F. P. I.

The "Statesman" has been informed that Mr. R. C. Bannerji, son of the first President of the Indian National Congress, has retired from the editorship of the "New Empire", the only English evening daily of Calcutta.—F. P. I.

The Mysore Village Panchayat Bill was passed on Saturday by the Mysore Legislative Council after a heated discussion in which the oppositionists contended that autonomy should be given to Panchayats, and the provision for the maintenance of executive authority at the head of village affairs was characterised as retrograde.—A. P.

The Jaipur City Magistrate convicted Mr. Ram Narain Chaudhari under Section 117, Jaipur Penal Code, corresponding to Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment. Ram Narain is going to appeal.—F. P. I.

The Baroda Legislative Council concluded its special budget session on Saturday afternoon after having discussed several non-official resolutions recommending some cuts in the budget grants. The discussion lasted only for two days and the session adjourned after disposing of the poor agenda.—F. P. I.

The Madras Boxing Tournament organised by Mr. R. W. Suares took place on Friday night at the special ring at the newly-erected Esplanade Theatre, when eight bouts were staged.—A. P.

Make your Teeth Strong with Kalzana

Very few people get enough calcium from their ordinary food. Yet medical science insists that it is the most important of all the minerals needed by the body. Kalzana is calcium in a palatable, easily digested form. Take a few tablets daily and provide your system with the material it needs to form strong, sound teeth, capable of lasting a life-time.

A Doctor of Dental Surgery writes: *"Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and so stops tooth-decay. I have often seen extraordinary results even after a few weeks' use."*

Look at your children's teeth. If the first set shows decay take heed of nature's warning. Let Kalzana help to produce a perfect second set. The most persistent use of the tooth-brush cannot indefinitely protect weak, poor quality teeth against decay.

Expectant and nursing mothers need Kalzana. It makes good the excessive loss of calcium, protects the teeth against decay and secures strong, safe teeth to their children.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the Manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold at all chemists and stores.

Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:

TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA
BOILS MALARIA RICKETS
EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION.

HOW SHALL I FEED BABY?

MOTHER!

The coming of Baby—the greatest treasure of all—brings many thoughts to your mind, the most important of which should be: "How shall I feed him?" Who, with the interests of Baby at heart, can answer otherwise than: "At the breast," since baby's chance of a healthy life is officially stated to be 15 times greater than the artificially-fed baby.

Breast-feeding is Nature's own insurance against the many diseases which threaten baby—particularly in hot climates.

Under whatever laws of Hygiene milk or other foods are prepared, they cannot possibly compare with Breast Milk which goes straight from the breast to Baby.

MOTHER! Take LACTAGOL, a scientific preparation which assists Nature in providing for Baby through Mother a plentiful supply of nourishing milk at every feed. Breast-feeding seldom proves impossible if LACTAGOL is taken.

LACTAGOL

FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS

has been known to restore lactation several weeks after suppression. It is also a splendid strength-giver, and while providing Mother with an ample supply of rich nourishing milk for Baby, will expedite her recovery from the confinement. Lactagol may be taken with advantage at any time, but the best results are obtained when taken regularly before baby's coming.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

TABLES TURNED.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A GIRL & ITS SEQUEL

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Khandalawala, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law, filed information on behalf of Mr. Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi, a merchant residing at Walkeshwar Road and prayed for a search warrant under Section 100 of the Indian Penal Code for the production of Kamladevi alias Rampiari, a Nepalese girl of about 17 years.

It was stated in the information that a certain Rai Saheb Shivaprasad had come down to Bombay from Benares with Kamladevi a fortnight ago and was residing at Joshi House, Walkeshwar Road. In the same house resided the applicant Mr. Narmadashanker Joshi. On Jun 23rd when Rai Saheb Shivprasad had been out of the house, the girl Kamladevi approached the applicant and told him that the Rai Saheb had brought her from Benares presumably for an immoral purpose and was ill-treating her and keeping her in confinement.

His Worship passed orders to issue a search warrant for the production of the girl.

THE GIRL'S STATEMENT.

The girl Kamala Devi was produced in the Court on Friday afternoon. She had a thick veil over her face. In the course of her statement before the Court, Kamala Devi stated that she was the daughter of one Hiralal and was given to Rai Saheb Shivprasad in marriage four years ago. Since then she was staying with the Rai Saheb who was her "Malik" and not husband and had come to Bombay with him a fortnight back. She was married according to the rites of her father's caste. The Rai Saheb was a Bania while she was a Brahmin girl. Her 'malik' had another wife living with him in Bombay.

Identifying Mr. Joshi who had filed the complaint the girl stated that he had called her away once and had told her that she could be married to a suitable husband if she desired. She had replied in the negative.

In reply to a question from the Court, the girl stated that she was not kept in confinement and that she was not unwilling to stay with the Rai Saheb.

The Magistrate dismissed the application.

Mr. Gadkari who appeared for the Rai Saheb stated that perhaps the applicant wanted the girl for himself.

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT

COUNTER CHARGES

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and their gardener and Dr. and Mrs. Pareira made allegations and counter allegations of insult and assault against one another and prayed for process, at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday.

It appears that the Fishers were occupying a house for the last ten years and had reared up some plants, in the garden of the house.

Dr. Pareira had bought over the house recently and had asked the Fishers to vacate. When they were vacating, they tried to remove the plants, to which Mrs. Pereira objected. Mrs. Fisher alleged that she and her gardener were insulted and assaulted by the Pareiras. Mrs. Pareira on the other hand contended that Mrs. Fisher and her gardener assaulted her.

The Magistrate ordered summons to be issued against both the parties. The case was fixed to July 22nd for hearing.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT

An interesting development took place on Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, in regard to the case of Ll. Evans, late Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank when Mr. Blair, Solicitor of Messrs. Crawford Bailey & Co. made an application to allow him to interview the accused for legal consultation. He submitted, he had written to the police authorities on the subject on Friday but had received a reply in the negative.

Mr. R. P Thanawala, Bar-at-Law, Police Prosecutor, opposed the application on the ground that the accused was in police custody by the order of the Court and the police had reasonable ground for the purpose of investigation not to allow anybody to interview the accused at present.

His Worship said as the case was pending before the Third Presidency Magistrate, he did not wish to interfere in it.

CHILD FOUND IN A LATRINE.

At about 10 p.m. on Friday a female child about a week old was found lying alive in a latrine on the first floor of house No. 2 at Carpenter Street. The police removed the child to Bai Motlibai Hospital where it died. Subsequently death being due to shock following exposure. The mother of the child is not yet traced.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by shock due to exposure.

MOTHER'S WRONG REMEDY

CHILD DIES OF BRONCHO—PNEUMONIA

At about noon on Friday one Bajaji Pira residing at Ambewadi went to Dadar Police Station and reported that he had gone to the Municipal Office to get a pass for the disposal of the dead body of a child named Bhika Aku aged about one year but the Municipal authorities refused to give the same as they suspected burns. The uncle of the deceased stated that the deceased was suffering from boils for the last eight days.

The police removed the body to the morgue for inquest where before the Coroner's jury Anandibai, mother of the deceased said that about ten days ago the deceased had boils over his body. She applied a powder called 'sipi chand.' That caused the blisters to burst and the skin looked dark. The child died on Friday.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made the post mortem examination was of opinion that death was due to broncho-pneumonia.

The jury returned a verdict of death by broncho-pneumonia remarking that the mother of the child was an ignorant woman and used the wrong remedy with the best of intentions.

LIBERTY TRAMPLED UPON.

(Continued from page 7.)

habitants. But who is so great a prophet that he can say the fight of a nation for its liberty is 'concluded'?

"A little reflection will convince all level-headed and rightminded persons that such a policy of despair is wrong. A little further consideration will demonstrate that the need for an organisation to watch over the interests of the Riffi and their allied tribes is now greater than ever. The exact extent and nature of the surrender is not yet known; what is the position of the real inner circle of Riff mountain tribesmen? Have the warchiefs approved of Abdul Kerim's surrender? Are the Djebala troops holding out for terms? Will any tribes refuse to submit?"

WAIT AND SEE.

The document goes on to counsel deliberation, and reminds its supporters that inside France a Parliamentary majority has twice defeated the Government over unconditional warfare, and that something may reasonably be expected from these people, if the French authorities contemplate a military clean-up with the usual terrible after-war characteristics. It goes into the question of French, Spanish, and Italian conflict of interest or policy in the Mediterranean, and thinks that any differences on this and other questions might be turned to the advantage of a just and moderate peace.

On Friday last a new policy was discussed, and it is to be further discussed on June 19th. Meanwhile the Committee continues to function, and one of the activities proposed should meet a response in Indian hearts which have been already stirred to action over the very question.

MEDICAL AND REFUGEES QUESTIONS.

"Medical Relief.—This was stated to be just as necessary after as during the war. Are we going to abandon the sufferers of the Riff? Refugees.—The desperate condition of the refugees from the Riff and Djebala tribes in Tangier zone, has been recently vast increased by the effects of the recent advance of the Franco-Spanish forces. We ought to remain in session if only to see that these people do not starve to death."

It may not be out of place to say that donations for either the Medical relief of the Riff or the feeding of the Riff Refugees in Tangier, may be sent to the under mentioned, who will remit to the proper quarter at once and without deduction:—Mr. Arnold Lupton, Vice-President, The Riff Committee, 7, Victoria St., London S.W. 1.

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Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

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Karnik's AGUE Mixture

Skin Tortures End
And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture
A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.
Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."
Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day
Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.
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"Through reading about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was led to give them a trial. Before I had been taking them long I began to feel better and the pains were relieved. I eat well now and digest my food, and I sleep well. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a very reliable medicine. In connection with the pills I used the little laxative, Pinkettes, one of the best remedies for constipation I have found."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemist can supply you with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. The Company's free booklet, "What To Eat and How To Eat," gives just the information you want regarding diet. Write for it to-day.

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THIS is the time to inspect the interior of your Piano and to protect it against attack by insects. The felt and inside woodwork should be freely sprinkled with KEATING'S POWDER at monthly intervals, the old powder being removed from time to time. KEATING'S POWDER is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Refuse worthless substitutes, Indian Depot, Post Box No. 431, Bombay.

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INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

EXAMINATION RESULTS

G. A. EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS.

Miss Mehta Sarla Sumant, Baroda, Chancellor's Prize, M. T. L. B. Psychology Prize.

SECOND CLASS.

Miss Dhaneshwar Shushila, Poona.
Miss Joglekar Dwarka, Poona.
Miss Kotwal Kamala, Poona.
Miss Mehta Manjula, Baroda.
Miss Joshi Kaveri, Poona.
Miss Thakore Kanta, Ahmedabad.
Miss Athavale Sushila, Poona.
Miss Thakore Kalavati, Ahmedabad.
Miss Desai Manahor, Ahmedabad.
Miss Gadre Anusuya, Poona.
Miss Rajwade Yamubhai, Poona.

SECOND YEARS' COURSE—EXAM.

SECOND CLASS.

Miss Thakore Sumati, Ahmedabad.
Miss Lele Kashibai, Poona.
Miss Bhide Anbai, Poona.
Miss Tikekar Shantibai, Poona.

THIRD CLASS.

Miss Thakore Shanta, Ahmedabad.

FOURTH YEAR COURSE EXAM.

SECOND CLASS.

Miss Hora Jyotirbala, Ahmedabad.
Miss Kelkar Champawati, Poona.
Miss Sathe Vemala, Poona.
Miss Agat Sakhu, Poona.
Miss Mehta Indumati, Ahmedabad.
Miss Khare Durga, Poona.
Miss Garud Gangu, Poona.
Miss Joshi Krishna, Poona.
Miss Mazmudar Dhimati, Baroda.
Miss Thakore Shanta, Ahmedabad.
Miss Lele Kashibai, Poona.
Miss Tikekar Shanta, Poona.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS.

Miss Athavale Kashi, Poona.
Miss Kale Sindhu, Poona.
Miss Kolhatkar Indumatiben, Poona.
Miss Lele Yamuna, Poona.
Miss Phatak Yamu, Poona.

THIRD CLASS.

Miss Gadre Sushila, Poona.
Miss Karandikar Chapala, Poona.
Miss Pawar Indumati, Poona.
Miss Thakore Padmavati, Ahmedabad.

VERNACULAR FINAL EXAMINATION.

Miss Chandekar Mammat, Poona.
Miss Despande Maltibai, Poona.
Miss Jog Sakubai, Poona.

PRIZES.

G. A. Examination:—
Chancellor's Prize:—Miss Mehta Sarla Sumant.

N. G. Dtshpande English Prize:—Miss Dhaneshwar Sushila.

Marathi Prize divided between Miss Dhaneshwar Sushila and Miss Kotwal Kamala.

Dravid Sanskrit Prize divided between Miss Joglekar Dwarka and Miss Joshi Kaveri.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT GETS 1 YEAR R. I.

MANDALAY, June 23.

Judgment has been delivered by R. R. Brown, District Magistrate, in the case in which U Ba Thi, Chairman of the Mandalay District Council and the Superintendent of the aided national school at Amarapura was charged under Section 477-A, I.P.C. with falsification of school accounts. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.—A. P.

WOMAN'S DEAD BODY FOUND IN THE GANGES

BENARES, June 25.

The dead body of quite a young woman found floating this noon in the Ganges in front of Shitla Ghat has caused a sensation in Benares. The body was afterwards taken out of the river. It is stated that some ornaments were worn by her. She has not yet been identified and the police are making investigations.—Free Press.

PRISONERS' APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Chief Justice and Justice Panton to-day disposed of the applications by O.C.P. Gallagher and G. C. Mandelli, two prisoners in the Alipore Central Jail, for leave to appeal against their conviction and sentences.

The appellants were convicted at the High Court sessions on December 3rd before Mr. Justice Chotzner of forgery and cheating in respect of a railway receipt and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. Their Lordships granted the application as there was evidence that Gallagher was a European British subject.—A. P.

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Annual Life reading for one year .. „ 5 0 0
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TESTIMONIALS

(1) Mr. BALAKR'SHNA MUDALIAR, Mitta Zamindar of Marandahalli Salem Dist. writes under date 17th June, 1925:—"The life reading furnished by you last year was carefully examined by me and I found every thing correct.

(2) JAGJIWAN DAYAL'S Bungalow,
Ghat Kopar, G. I. P. Ry.,
31—12—21.
Dear Sir,
I am glad to inform you that I am perfectly satisfied with your answers to my 5 questions and I saw a further proof of the same by GOD HANUMAN Appearing in my dream last night.
(SD.) DHANESWAR VAJIROM

(3) Basavangudy, 28-10-24.
Dear Sir,
As some of the answers to my questions I sent on the 25th March last, and the answers were sent by you on the 30th, have proved true and in the hope that other answers will also prove true, I wish to propitiate "SRI GOD ANJANEYA" by sending Rs. 5 for MANGALA HARTHI.
(SD.) N. G. RANGAYYA, B.A., B.E., Ex Engineer.

(4) Indore city, 27.11-25
Respected Sir,
With ref. to your favor in reply to my question letter "Baroda D/2-10-24, I herewith beg to take liberty and thank you sincerely at the same time, as your kind information to my Quest. 3 has astonished me by proving quite correct as you will find from this letter, i.e., I am writing this from Indore and I got employed here exactly in 24th January 1926 as you stated about 3 months' time before.
(SD.) FARHAT ALI.

APPLY TO:—
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On a remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

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This medicine removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8 Postage from 1 to 3 packets As. 3.

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A small patch of "WHITE LEPROSY" is cured free if the patient comes to our office. On receipt of As. 4, a sample is sent by post. Price per small phial Rs. 2 & per big phial Rs. 3. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 5.

Leprosy patients are also cured by correspondence.

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